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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

"Just at this moment I feel the tremendous responsibility it involves even more than I feel the honor. I hope with all my heart that the party will never have reason to regret it."

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EFFECT OF WOODROW WILSON'S NOMINATION

IT IS POSSIBLE that some unforeseen event during the campaign may start anew the old dissensions in the Democratic party, divide its forces, and wreck its prospects. Dispatches say that "many sores are hidden by the cloak of harmony," and that while the Clark faction profess to support the nominee, "down under the surface the selection of Wilson rankles, and they hate Bryan with a bitterness that is certain to breed trouble." But despite all this, it is our duty to record the fact that, at present, Governor Wilson's nomination for the Presidency has seemingly united the Democrats as they have not been united in twenty years, if we accept the jubilant testimony of the party press and the declarations of loyalty and confidence from the party leaders.

IT DID NOT HAPPEN AT BALTIMORE.

This photograph of William Jennings Bryan and Charles F. Murphy was taken in 1908, when Tammany supported Bryan for the Presidency, and was given publicity by the Hearst papers during the Baltimore convention. When his attention was called to the picture, Mr. Bryan said: "I have even shaken hands with Mr. Hearst." To which Mr. Hearst replies: "The only time I have noticed Mr. Bryan's hand was when it was extended for campaign contributions."

Not only do they emerge from a turbulent and embittered convention with an apparently unbroken front, but already, it seems, the magic of the Wilson banner has begun to lure some Progressive Republicans from the Roosevelt camp. The Colonel, it is true, still insists that the Baltimore convention revealed "utterly irreconcilable" elements in the Democratic party, as did the Chicago convention in the Republican party, but for answer the Democrats point smilingly to such old-time gold-Democratic, anti-Bryan organs as the New York *World* and *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and Hartford *Times* standing shoulder to shoulder with the more radical party papers in enthusiastic support of the Democratic ticket. Despite the fact that it required forty-six ballots to unite the delegates on Governor Wilson's candidacy, it now looks as tho to name the papers which pledge their support and predict his election would be to call the roll of the Democratic press. Many independent papers, of both the progressive and the conservative stripe, are also falling into line, while the Sacramento *Union*, for more than fifty years a stanch Republican paper, has formally enlisted with the Democracy.

Mr. Bryan, whose unflagging fight from the start against machine control of the convention is very generally conceded to have spread the way for Governor Wilson's triumph, predicts a 2,000,000 majority for the nominee in November. "Nearly all of the Democratic party and more than half of the Republican party are progressive," says Mr. Bryan, who predicts that "with Mr. Wilson running for President on the platform which has been prepared, there will be comparatively few Progressive Republicans who will not feel justified in supporting the Democratic ticket." All the rival Democratic candidates and their principal supporters have now pledged allegiance to Governor Wilson, even Charles F. Murphy, of New York, who was so bitterly repudiated by Mr. Bryan as the tool of the Ryan-Belmont-Morgan interests, falling into line. "There is not a Democrat who can find a sound and sufficient reason for withholding his vote from Woodrow Wilson," declares the New York *Times*, which adds that in his nomination "the Democratic party is reborn." Even more enthusiastic is *The World*, which avers that it "means a new democracy, a new epoch in American self-government," and goes on to say:

"The Democratic party at last has broken its shackles. It has emancipated itself. It has rehabilitated itself in power and principle. It has turned its face to the rising sun, to re-establish the faith of the American people in their own institutions.

"Woodrow Wilson will be the next President of the United States. But he will be more than that. He will be the first President of the United States in a generation to go into office owing favors to nobody except the American people and under obligations to nothing except the general welfare.

"No political boss brought about his nomination. No political machine carried his candidacy to victory. No coterie of Wall Street financiers provided the money to finance his campaign. He has no debt to pay to corrupt politics or to corrupt business. He was nominated by the irresistible force of public opinion, and by that alone. He stands before the country a free man.

SEE 'EM RUN.

—Semon in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

"The American people have set out to regain possession of their government, and Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President because he embodies that issue. The bosses and the

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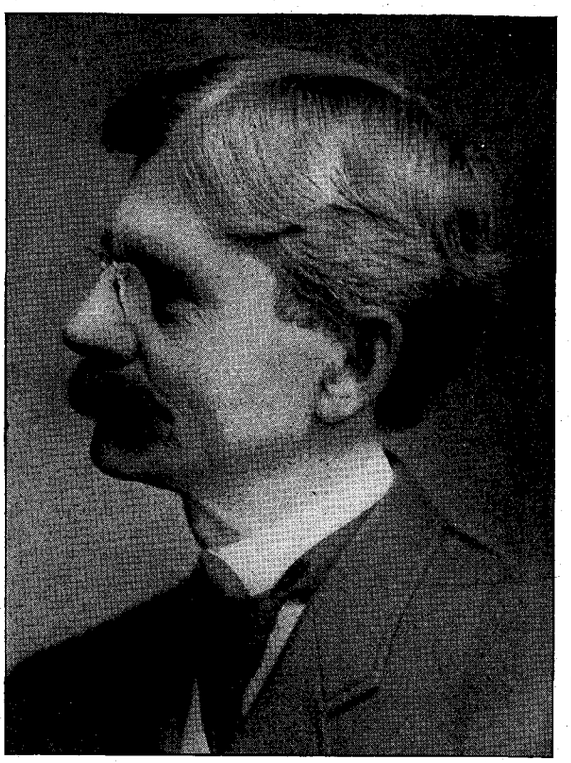
plutocrats who tried to prevent his nomination were beaten by the power of the people, and the power that nominated him is the power that will elect him. . . . . .

"Governor Wilson's nomination means that the rule of the boss is over. It means that the partnership between corrupt politics and corrupt business in national politics is forcibly dissolved. It means that the old régime of protection to Privilege and Plutocracy is on the scaffold. It means that the old gods are dead."

"The party will strive to accomplish unity, not in spite of the late contest, but because of it," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) is also convinced that the party is strengthened rather than weakened by the prolonged struggle in Baltimore. The Hartford *Times*, which would have preferred either Judson Harmon or Oscar Underwood, predicts a victory for the ticket, and Colonel Watterson, who at one time thought that he had discovered in Governor Wilson "another Tilden," but later repudiated him with scorn as "only a schoolmaster" and transferred his allegiance to Champ Clark, pledges the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* support to the Wilson ticket, adding in explanation of his course:

"In a contest between three tickets headed respectively by Taft, Roosevelt, and the Devil, *The Courier-Journal*, being a daily newspaper and unable to take to the woods, would perforce be obliged to support his satanic majesty."



WOODROW WILSON'S RUNNING-MATE.

Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, who describes himself as a "Progressive with the brakes on."

Another somewhat grudging pledge of support is that of Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which had been a zealous champion of Speaker Clark's candidacy. Says *The American*, which presumably speaks also for Mr. Hearst's papers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta:

"The New York *American* will support the Democratic nominee. As a progressive Democratic newspaper it would have supported any progressive Democrat nominated at Baltimore."

"It was, in sober fact, a popular uprising that nominated Wilson," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which finds its "faith in the good sense of the American people" renewed by the event. In praise of this nominee it goes on to say:

"The result is to make him his own man as few candidates have ever been. He has not had to strike hands behind the arras with a single boss. No pledges have been exacted from him. He has not been compelled to hamper and fetter himself in advance. It was not a series of trades and dickers which brought him to the head of the poll at Baltimore, but simply the deepening of the general conviction, until it became invincible, that he was the candidate best fitted to lead the party at this juncture."

The Baltimore *Sun* remarks with equal enthusiasm:

"To those of us who have been struggling these many years, not only for decency and honesty in politics, but for something beyond that—for knowledge, and an intimate sense of the needs of the people; for high intelligence in public office; for the thinker's view of public questions, as contrasted with that of the politician—the news that Woodrow Wilson has been nominated for the Presidency seems almost too good to be true."

In another editorial this Baltimore paper characterizes the nomination as "a splendid victory of public sentiment," and expresses the hope that "it will result in a permanent setback for machine politics the country over." We read on:

"Never has a man chosen as the head of a great party in this country more signally embodied in his own person and career freedom from machine influences and hostility to those who wield them. The almost superstitious feeling which formerly prevailed that boss rule and machine politics are an inevitable part of the American system has in recent years been greatly weakened; but if the American experiment is not to end in failure we must get rid of it altogether. And the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson will be a great step toward that consummation."

By naming a progressive ticket, declare many papers, the Democrats have taken the wind out of the sails of Colonel Roosevelt's third-party movement. "Pop was praying for Clark," Kermit Roosevelt is quoted as saying, and the regular Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat* remarks that "Colonel Roosevelt's Progressive party will be deprived of an accession of Democrats which it would have received if the nomination had gone to Harmon, Underwood, or Clark." "Before the American people Roosevelt and Wilson stand for the same things," says the Kansas City *Star*, one of the most enthusiastic and influential of the Roosevelt papers. "His nomination was dictated more by fear of the new party movement than by any concern as to the result of the contest between the Democrats and the Republicans who follow the flag of President Taft," declares the Cleveland *Leader* (Prog. Rep.), and this idea that it was in a sense Colonel Roosevelt who nominated Governor Wilson is thus brought out by the Springfield *Republican:*

"The prospect that Mr. Roosevelt would enter the field as a candidate forced the conservative Democrats to regard as inevitable a progressive nominee—that is, one regarded by the public as progressive. It also forced them to yield to Mr. Bryan at Baltimore, out of fear that he would run off with the Colonel. The rest followed through the force of circumstances. Congratulations to the Colonel for his share in the achievement."

"With Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic candidate for President it makes no difference what Mr. Roosevelt does," declares the New York *World*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) is no less confident that the Democrats "have blanketed the Roosevelt fire and have nullified his new adventure." This nomination "reduces the Roosevelt bolt to the proportions of a purely Republican quarrel," thinks the New York *Times*, and we find the same view exprest in various ways in the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) and *Herald* (Ind.), San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), New York *Herald* (Ind.), *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), and *Commercial* (Com.), and Baltimore *Sun*. Moreover, Minneapolis correspondents already report that the Minnesota Progressive

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Republican League will support Woodrow Wilson, and Governor Osborn of Michigan, one of the original seven Roosevelt Governors, issues a formal statement in which he says:

"I am of the opinion that there is no necessity for a new party. The issue is clearly joined for the people. It is Wall Street *versus* Wilson. It is even more than that, as all of the evil forces of America will finally line up with Wall Street and Mr. Taft. . . . . .

"I hope Colonel Roosevelt will not be a candidate. Republicans can vote for Wilson without leaving their party or bolting. The real Republican party has no candidate for President this year. There has been no nomination. The action of the political freebooters at Chicago is not binding upon the Republican party, even if for the moment they are bearing aloft its stolen name sign."

One of the most remarkable tributes to the Democratic candidate is paid by a leading Roosevelt paper in the East, the Philadelphia *North American*, which describes Wilson's nomination as "a political miracle," and declares that thereby "a great victory has been won for popular rights." It goes on to say, however:

"While we rejoice whole-heartedly in this great victory won by Woodrow Wilson, if when a third party is inaugurated it seems clear to us that it provides the surer way of hastening the desired results, without permitting it to abate our admiration for Governor Wilson, *The North American*, as a matter of course, will cast its lot with the new organization."

Colonel Roosevelt himself, whatever may be his admiration for Governor Wilson, does not agree with those who think the Democratic nomination has made a third party unnecessary. In a statement given to the press immediately after the result in Baltimore was announced he says:

"Before I left Chicago, and again at Oyster Bay, when Mr. Prendergast came out to see me, I stated that the third-party movement and my candidacy would not be any way affected by the outcome at Baltimore. I never go into a fight on a contingent basis. I shall, of course, continue to stand for the Progressive nomination. I have just been going over with Senator Dixon the call which is about to be issued by the provisional committee for the Progressive national convention.

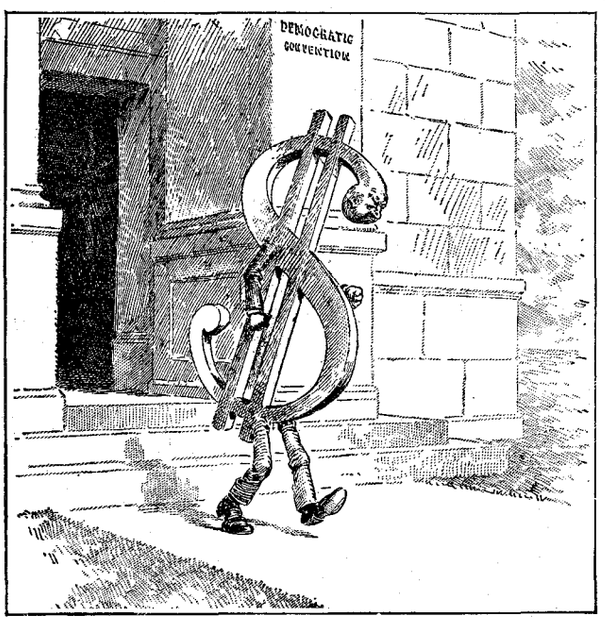
"To my mind, what has gone on in Baltimore for the past ten days has shown the utterly irreconcilable nature of the elements within the Democratic party, elements so irreconcilable as to make it hopeless to expect from them any permanent reform movement along constructive lines; it has also shown that any nomination obtained at Baltimore could, after all, be obtained only by the support of men like Mr. Taggart in Indiana and Mr. Sullivan in Illinois; and the success of the candidate at the polls, without regard to his personality, would be conditioned not only upon the hearty support of Mr. Taggart and Mr. Sullivan and their colleagues and representatives in every other State, from New York to Colorado, but would also be conditioned upon these men succeeding in carrying their several State tickets and in perpetuating themselves in control of the Democratic party.

"Under these conditions, I feel that the events at Baltimore, like the events at Chicago, prove the absolute need of a new nation-wide non-sectional party which shall in good faith stand for the interests of the people as a whole and shall in far-reaching fashion, alike in the nation and the several States, take the lead in the movement for social, political, and industrial justice, a movement which must include a broad constructive governmental policy which shall look to both the present-day economic needs of our people as a whole, and the necessity for the fullest possible commercial development both at home and abroad."

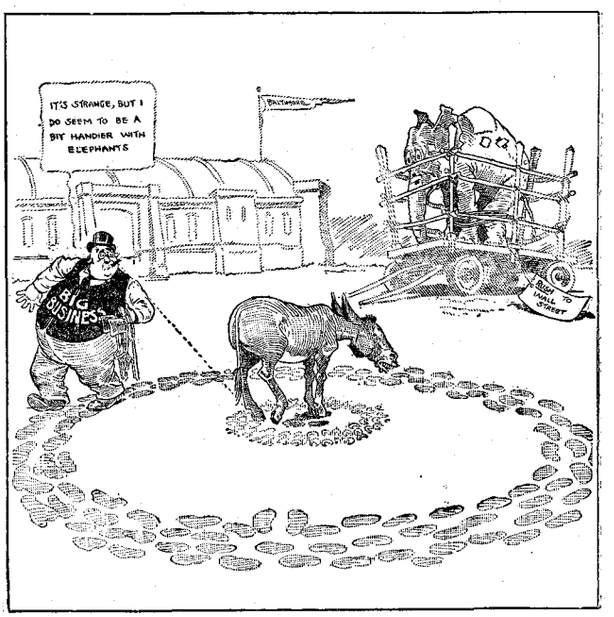
Turning to the Republican press for information concerning weak points of the Democratic nominee, we find the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.) challenging his progressiveness on the ground that "he is a latter-day convert to the cause, and his record is not of the kind to warrant assurance that he would stand with it long should it be to his advantage to turn in another direction," while the conservative Republican Hartford *Courant* finds him too radical since his conversion and declares that his radicalism will drive many conservative Democrats to vote for President Taft.

"In making his campaign as an apostle of Bryanism, Governor Wilson will be handicapped not a little by the suddenness with which he saw what he now regards as the light, after long service in the cause of what he now regards as reaction," remarks the New York *Tribune*.

"If the country wants an amateur, a tyro, and a novice at the head of its Government, it can have such an one by electing Gov. Woodrow Wilson," remarks the Taft Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the conservative New York *Sun* (Ind.), characterizing Governor Wilson's as a candidacy of "unrest, disturbance, and radical change," declares itself upon the side of William Howard Taft, upon whom has been thrust "the undivided honor of representing in the campaign of 1912 the saner ideas of progress under the Constitution and the institutions we have."



UNSEATED.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



BRIDLE-SHY!
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

SEEN IN BALTIMORE.

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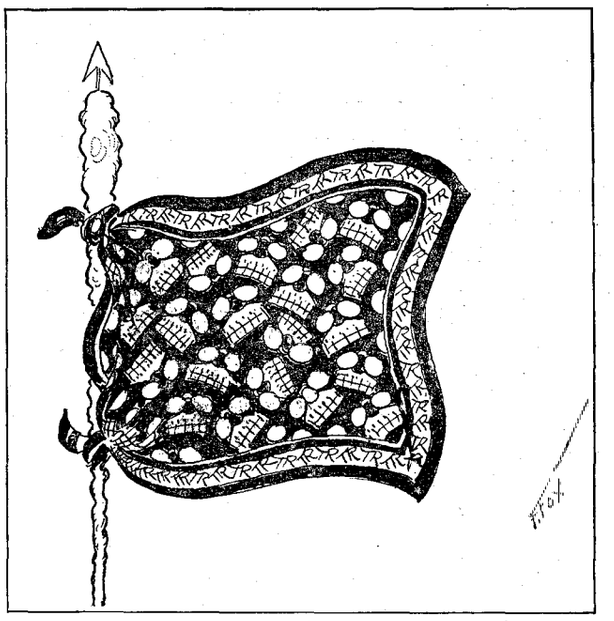
IN TROUBLED WATERS.
—Winner in the Pittsburg *Post*.



THE BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, EMBLEM OF THE NEW PARTY.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

THIRD-PARTY SKETCHES.

BUSINESS IMPROVING REGARDLESS OF POLITICS

STRIKES AND UNREST in the labor-world plus the psychological excitements and uncertainties of a presidential year have been powerless to check the even advance of prosperity in the United States, if we are to accept the testimony of the financial and industrial press. "The conundrum of why business is not bad is a good one to give up," remarks the New York *Times*, but a Boston correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* finds an explanation in the fact that "general business is looking to the farms for the key to prosperity, regardless of presidential campaigns." And he adds: "So it is with securities; the stock-market is watching the crops." Editorially *The Wall Street Journal* notes that the country's detailed trade statement for April "shows a gain in our imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing such as often marks the beginning of periods of exceptional activity." It goes on to say:

"A similar gain for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, foreshadowed the great industrial activity of the autumn of that year; and the gain of 1900 was followed by a nine-year boom in manufacturing business. It seems reasonable to interpret the increased demand for manufacturers' materials as evidence that the manufacturers anticipate a much greater demand for their products."

"While the question of tariff changes, trust legislation, and currency revision will have to be taken into consideration more or less, and in the present state of industrial and social interest the consequences of this election appear more impressive than were the consequences of preceding presidential contests," remarks the New York *Financial Age*, "financial men of long experience remember that after every other election the country has picked up its routine work again and has moved ahead as usual." In short, "prosperity is affected by such a multitude of influences that it is always difficult to say which influence is dominant." "Every week brings stronger confirmations of the gradual but consistent betterment in this country," says *Dun's Review*, and an examination of the same evidence convinces *Bradstreet's* that "if nature's forces remain benignant, trade will improve, regardless of politics." After a backward glance over the past six months, *Dun's Review* comments:

"The first half of the year closes with much of actual achievement in the betterment of business and of much promise for the remainder of the year. The actual achievement is chiefly in the increase in industrial activity, due to the need of replenishing depleted stocks and of supplying the pressing wants of a growing population. The promise held out for the remainder of the year rests mostly on the strengthened confidence of manufacturers, traders, and investors, and on the favorable prospects for the crops. As to the latter, conditions are propitious for good yields. In the Southwest the situation is particularly satisfactory, and there is a very hopeful sentiment in the Northwest. Semiannual inventories check the volume of business to some extent at this season, and there is also a temporary closing of some mills and factories. Aggregate transactions, however, continue to expand over the two preceding years as is evidenced by bank clearings."

Another indication of business expansion is supplied by the report of Mr. Edward W. Carpenter, manager of the National Employment Exchange in New York, that the demand for laborers at advanced wages has run far ahead of the supply. Correspondents from the steel centers report that increased rates for nearly all kinds of iron and steel went into effect during the last week of June, and that the mills are working overtime to meet the demand. "As we have come to look upon the steel industry as a barometer of trade, it is easy to figure out that business is not only good, but prospects excellent," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. From the fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association we learn that the number of idle freight-cars in the United States and Canada was decreased by 18,000 in June, and that the traffic-managers predict a car-famine this fall.

The Treasury report for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows a surplus of $36,335,830 in Uncle Sam's coffers. "While it is pleasant to have a surplus in the Treasury, it would be pleasanter to have something like it in the pockets of the ultimate consumer," remarks the New York *World*, thereby reminding us of the upward course of the cost of living, the one shadow across the sunlit prospect. Another item on the debit side of the ledger is revealed by a glance at R. G. Dun & Company's list of commercial failures for the first six months of the year. This record shows an increase of 1,257 over the first six months of 1911, with liabilities more than $4,000,000 heavier. Daniel Guggenheim, interviewed on the eve of his departure to Europe, declares that "great prosperity is hanging in the balance," but

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that the Sherman Antitrust Law and the "present unreasonable antagonism to capital" are weighing heavily on the wrong side of the scales.

THE SPREAD OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

IN THE EXCITEMENT of the convention season the law extending the eight-hour principle for Government work was passed and signed with almost no newspaper attention. Yet, observes one editor, "its results will be far-reaching, indeed, affecting every tax-payer in the land." Eight hours has for a number of years constituted the regular day's work for men employed upon public works of the Federal Government and in the District of Columbia. The new law applies to all work done under contract for the Government, with the exception of "contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government," or for materials usually bought in open market, except armor or armor-plate, or for the construction and repair of levees. Work on the Panama Canal is exempted from the provisions of the law till January 1, 1915. So broad is this that *The Iron Age* (New York) feels called upon to warn manufacturers, saying:

"Under the provisions of this bill it will be impossible for any ship-builder, manufacturer of army or navy equipment, or manufacturer of articles of any other kind used by the Government, if he accepts a government contract or subcontract, to employ any person on such work more than eight hours in any calendar day. So rigid are the provisions in this act, and so anxious have its authors been to guard against any possible loophole for its avoidance, that no permission is given to any employer to pay his workmen overtime if they should happen to be engaged more than eight hours in any one calendar day. The scheme is to make it impossible to run any part of an establishment doing government work longer than on an eight-hour basis. This would make an excellent beginning toward the establishment of an eight-hour working-day in large manufacturing-plants. . . . . .

"It will be remarkable if the employers who appeared before both houses of Congress to protest against the passage of this act will stultify themselves by making bids on work coming in their line, and thus accept its provisions. The attempt to force the eight-hour day by legislation may prove as ineffective now as at any previous time. It would not be surprizing to find this act largely nullified by the absence of bids on government work. The eight-hour day will come when our economic conditions favor it, but never by force, even tho it takes the semblance of law."

After this, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, all contracts for public work will be more costly, and *The Post* objects to this "effort to regulate economic conditions by statute"—

"It is thought that by putting the Government at a disadvantage with most private corporations, the latter will be induced to follow suit and make their day one of eight hours only. However desirable the short day, this is a very questionable way to obtain it—by making extra burdens for those classes in the community who do not work on government contracts."

In its application this law will embrace everything bought for official use, notes *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), and to the extent that it permits no exceptions to be made, it has its merits. The past has shown, according to this authority, that the eight-hour law has made an extra cost of 10 per cent. in building vessels. This service weekly agrees with the other papers quoted that the arrangement "will serve to establish the eight-hour day throughout the country." However, tho it will add to the cost of government maintenance, "it is something which has been anticipated, and is a new condition to which there must be an adjustment and a revision of estimates of expense accordingly."

The Springfield *Republican* takes advantage of this "final victory of the labor organizations in securing the adoption of the eight-hour principle in all work for the Federal Government" to point out the progress made in this direction in the various States last year. We read:

"During the year 1911, New Jersey enacted a law requiring that all employees of the State or men employed on or in behalf of the State for any of its municipalities or by contractors or subcontractors shall not work more than eight hours unless in emergency, in which extra pay is to be allowed for overtime. The Wisconsin statute was amended by requiring that contracts must stipulate the eight-hour day for workmen employed thereunder, and restricting 'extraordinary emergency' to the protection of property or life from the public enemy, fire, flood, or storm. The Connecticut statute now prescribes eight hours as the limit for engineers, firemen, and mechanics employed in State institutions. In this State [Massachusetts] the law now makes the eight-hour day optional with municipalities, but at the same time it directs the observance of the limitation upon hours by contractors and others doing work for the State or for any municipality that has adopted the eight-hour principle. These are merely examples of new legislation on the eight-hour question during the year 1911, affecting only State or municipal work.

"The States are also regulating more and more the hours of labor in private employments on an eight-hour basis. The San Francisco charter, as ratified by the California legislature, now limits the street-railway employees to eight hours a day, the work to be done in ten consecutive hours. The eight-hour day is prescribed for miners in Colorado and Nevada, and in Pennsylvania the hoisting engineers in anthracite mines are now restricted to eight hours a day. In Montana the eight-hour limitation has been extended to railroad and other tunnels as well as to mines. All these recent advances toward the eight-hour basis, in both public and private employments, have taken place in widely separated parts of the country, and they reveal the pressure that seems to be slowly but surely establishing the eight-hour principle as the standard for general use in occupations wherein this limitation is either desirable or enforceable."

LA FOLLETTE'S THRUST AT ROOSEVELT

THE DEFINITE REFUSAL of Senator La Follette to cooperate with Colonel Roosevelt's "Progressive party" is made emphatic enough by his recent statement impugning the genuineness of the Colonel's "progressivism," and charging him with having done serious injury to the Progressive cause by his campaign for the Presidential nomination. The attack has not seemingly had any disastrous effect on the Roosevelt forces, and they have as yet made no reply to it, but the political foes of the ex-President do not conceal their satisfaction. They hasten to agree with the Senator's statement. It is, says the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), "a clear, concise, truthful statement of the honest 'Progressives' of the country." Honest Progressives, in the Springfield *Union's* (Rep.) opinion, must agree with La Follette that the Colonel "played a selfish game with them," and that his leadership hurt their cause. No platform and no issues were advanced by the Roosevelt followers at Chicago, and the "real Progressives," thinks the Massachusetts paper, "would have made some showing of consistency in this respect if they had been free from the yoke of Roosevelt." The La Follette editorial "leaves the Republican who is disappointed at the outcome of the Chicago convention no excuse for abandoning his party and going into a will-o'-the-wisp chase with Roosevelt," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.). Another regular Republican daily, the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, looks upon the attack of Senator La Follette as chiefly important "because it demonstrates once more that the Colonel will not cross swords with him. He is the one man the Colonel fears." For,

"Mr. La Follette has a pugnacity and a directness in dealing with facts which apparently the Bull Moose party leader thinks it would be wiser to avoid.

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"Senator La Follette has a firm grip on one branch of the Progressive element of the country, and that is an additional reason why the Colonel has no desire to join issue with him."

Senator La Follette's charges appear in an editorial in his magazine, headed: "Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Cause," and have been widely quoted by the press. He says that Mr. Roosevelt projected his third-term candidacy into a growing and united Progressive movement in the Republican party, "when it gave promise of national success." After an ironic reference to a "spontaneous call," and a "receptive candidacy," Senator La Follette goes on to tell of the "frantic pursuit of the nomination":

"In the history of American politics there has never been in a primary campaign for Presidential nomination an approach to the extravagant expenditures made in his campaign. Men notoriously identified with the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust became his most active supporters. Leading reactionaries, stand-patters, and political bosses of the Hanna and Quay sort became his closest political friends and representatives in many States.

"A number of the newer recruits to the Republican Progressive cause, men who, before 1909, with three or four exceptions, had either been indifferent or opposed to the Progressive movement, became the noisiest supporters of Roosevelt, the 'winner.' It mattered not to them that Roosevelt had cooperated with Aldrich on legislation during the entire seven years he was President. They forgot that it was only when Roosevelt was out of office and in Africa, through the united efforts of men who for years had been fighting special interests, that the Progressive cause became a national movement. That Roosevelt was for Taft in 1910, when Taft was denouncing all Progressives as 'pirates and traitors,' that he waited until little more than a year ago, balancing the chances before deciding whether to cast in his lot with the Progressives in this Presidential year, counted for nothing with the class of Progressives who wanted to 'win'—not a real Progressive victory—just a victory.

"And they did win precisely that kind of a victory. They carried overwhelmingly the great stand-pat States of Illinois and Pennsylvania. That stamped the Roosevelt candidacy with its true character. No real Progressive could have secured anything like such a vote in either of those two States. It had, however, the outward seeming of success, the sort of success that intoxicates—that catches the crowd. It enabled Roosevelt to win in two or three really Progressive States. Fortunately, it did not enable him to secure the nomination, which would have compromised the Progressive movement and defeated real achievement for years."

This part of the La Follette editorial calls forth an objection from the Progressive Republican New York *Globe*. It says:

"Thus Mr. La Follette makes himself the judge, the man skilled to distinguish between the healthy and the unhealthy growth of the Progressive cause. From saying this the step is not long to thinking that wherever a Progressive candidate gets more votes than Mr. La Follette could have got, there the growth of the cause is unhealthy, deceptive, unreal. And he who thinks thus of himself, is not wise."

In the concluding paragraphs of his statement the Wisconsin Senator places squarely upon the shoulders of Theodore Roosevelt and his followers "the responsibility of having divided the Progressives in their first national contest":

"Stimulated by an overmastering desire to win, they denounce loyalty to conviction and principle as stubborn selfishness. In the convention they put forward no platform—no issues. They made no fight against the reactionary platform adopted. They substituted vulgar personalities and the coarse epithets of the prize-ring for the serious consideration of great economic problems, and for the time being brought ridicule and contempt upon a great cause.

"But the Progressive movement does not consist of a few self-constituted leaders. It consists of millions of thoughtful citizens drawn together by a common belief in certain principles. They will permit no combination of special interests and political expediency to secure control of the Progressive cause, which is ultimately to redeem democracy and restore government to the people."

Further criticism of the attitude of the Roosevelt delegates in the Chicago convention is voiced by Mr. Gilbert E. Roe, Senator La Follette's former law partner. He says, in a statement appearing in the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.):

"Instead of forcing a clear issue between progressivism and stand-pattism through a vote on the platform, the Roosevelt forces merely sought to discover who was for Roosevelt and who was not, and finding that the latter were considerably in the majority, they sat dumb in their seats and gave no help during the balance of the work of the convention."

La Follette, on the contrary, thinks the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "improved his standing with many voters by his action in the convention of his party"—

"He went into it to win the nomination if he could. When he failed he did not quit and talk about robbery. He stayed to the finish, and went down to defeat like a man. He will come up again, and there are a great many people in the country who are ready to give him a hearing that they have not accorded to him heretofore, because they have come to respect him. His principles do not vary irreconcilably from those of most of the Republican party. It will be well to keep Mr. La Follette in mind for 1916—and meanwhile."

WOMAN'S WORK FOR BETTER CITIES

THE WORK of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at San Francisco last week gives point to an informing article on some of the things actually accomplished by women for city improvement. From Browning to garbage-cans, from social amusements to street improvements, from sentimental charity work to real tenement-house reforms is a long leap for women's clubs, but it is actually being taken by most of the organizations controlled by wide-awake women, if we are to take the testimony given by *The American City* (New York). The three adjectives, "literary," "social," and "philanthropic," which were used until recently to describe the purposes of nearly all the women's clubs in this country, are losing caste, we are told, and the word "civic" has come to "vitalize—and in some cases actually to replace—these other activities for which thinking women unite." *The American City* backs up this assertion with reports from club-women representing forty-five of the forty-eight States, and with special articles on what women are doing in a practical way for improved conditions in their respective communities. In a review of what has been done in some of the large cities, Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, chairman of the Civil Service Reform Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says she has yet to hear of a town or city that is experiencing a civic awakening that has not an active woman's club. Mrs. Oakley tells about the work done in twenty places varying in population from 3,000 to approximately 5,000,000, by clubs confining their efforts to civic betterment. She has this to say about some leading organizations:

"One of the largest and most successful civic organizations in the country is the Woman's Municipal League of Boston. After an existence of only three and a half years it has a membership of 1,800, representing every race, creed, and occupation. The work of the League is grouped under four heads: Streets and Alleys, Sanitation, Education, and Housing. The Streets and Alleys Committee employs a salaried woman inspector, who receives complaints from district committees, and carries them in person to the proper city officials. The Market Committee also employs a salaried inspector, who reports upon the condition of foods displayed by market-men. A traveling exhibit of a dirty market and a clean market was sent to the college settlements, and proved of great value as an object-lesson in food supplies. Models of two tenements have been added to the exhibit—one of the usual kind, and one showing the alterations required by the Board of Health. Much has been done for the prenatal care of infants, and over 1,000 women are now under the care of the League.

"The Woman's Municipal League of New York, which was

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founded in 1897 by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, has a fine record of much the same kind of work. It has working committees on Health, Immigration, Streets, Woman's Court, Dance Halls, Police, Tenements, Parks and Playgrounds, and Iced-Water Fountains. Ten district chairmen preside over the work in as many sections of the city.

"The Civic League of St. Paul, Minnesota, which has helped greatly in improving civic conditions in that city, reports: 'We have found that our strongest work has been done preparatory to throwing the responsibility on the city government,' giving an object-lesson, so to speak, and thus creating a demand for better administration. . . . . .

"The Civic Club of Philadelphia, the pioneer civic club of the country, has achieved its great results by just this method. It started the first public playground in Philadelphia, and maintained it till the city authorities recognized its necessity. The city now maintains 80 school playgrounds and 10 large municipal playgrounds not connected with the schools. The Civic Club started the first class for backward and delinquent children. The city soon saw the value of the work, and now supports 75 such classes. The Civic Club started the first school garden. Last year the city maintained 8 large school gardens, 19 gardens for the kindergarten scholars, and supervised many window-box home gardens, taking charge, altogether, of 5,000 separate gardens. . . . . .

"The Philadelphia Woman's League for Good Government is, so far as I have been able to learn, the only woman's association in the country organized and held together solely for political work. It was founded during the reform flurry of 1907, on the request of the leaders of the City Party, and reorganized on a permanent basis in the fall of 1911, after it had taken part in the campaign which resulted in the election of the present Mayor and the redemption of the city from the clutches of the spoils system."

The New Era Club of New Orleans led a successful campaign for better drainage and a pure water-supply after the yellow-fever epidemic a few years ago, and has continued its usefulness up to the present time. Probably of equal importance is the Anti-Smoke League of Chicago, which, during the past two or three years, has been making a gaining fight against the smoke nuisance. Hundreds of smaller places have women's clubs which make civics an important part of their regular programs. "There are in the Connecticut State Federation twelve clubs which include civics in more or less practical form in their yearly work," writes Mrs. Isaac S. Jennings, of South Norwalk. Mrs. George E. Gray, of Palatka, says that thirty-four clubs out of fifty in the Florida federation are busy along these lines, and Mrs. M. M. Davidson, of Waseca, reports that there are thirty civic clubs belonging to the Minnesota State Federation that are doing specific work. According to Mrs. A. B. Kimball, of Greensboro, ninety-five North Carolina clubs are helping to improve their communities, and Mrs. Owen Wister reports active organizations in fifty-two counties in Pennsylvania. Mrs. H. L. Willis, of Mt. Vernon, has this to say about the progress made in Washington:

"In every city, town—yes, even hamlet—women have given themselves to the study of civic and municipal problems, putting emphasis always on the good of the home and the welfare of the child.

"This study of her problems is the most marked characteristic of woman's work in Washington to-day. It is followed closely by modest but decided activity. Twice have the women of Seattle saved our proud city from 'Hi' Gill, the corrupt Mayor."

And this from Zona Gale, of Portage, Wisconsin:

"It is interesting to note how legislation for democracy in a State is reflected in the work of its women's clubs. In Wisconsin, where initiative, referendum, and recall, commission form of government for cities, railway legislation, an industrial commission, a statute providing for the free use of the public schools for education and recreational use, and a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage are either established facts or live issues, the work of the women's club is trying to keep abreast of what is happening, and, where possible, to help. Clubs that would once have been hearing papers on Bohemian glass—and that was as good a beginning as any—are now studying occupational diseases and child welfare, and have been forwarding petitions to the Ways and Means Committee on the Phosphorus Bill, and to their Senators concerning the Children's Bureau. The human is stirring in the work of the women's clubs of Wisconsin—as everywhere."

The Legislative Committee of the Utah Federation "has successfully campaigned a nine-hour law for women," says Mrs. P. N. Cook, of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Given Rudy, of Henderson, Kentucky, writes:

"That the Kentucky Vital Statistics Law passed was due in a large measure to the women's clubs of the State. The Federation has presented three bills to the legislature, all of which have been passed: one for the abolishment of the public drinking-cup from schools, railway trains, and all other public places: another, school suffrage for women; the third, conservation of forests. All the clubs are using their influence to make Mammoth Cave a national reservation."

BALTIMORE IN BRIEF

EVIDENTLY, Mr. Bryan did not have his eye on a Nobel peace prize.—*Columbia State.*

MAYBE Champ tried the electric bitters on the houn' dawg.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

ALL the big Democrats are measuring themselves for the Cabinet.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

OF course, as Parker says, all Democrats are progressive, but not in the same direction.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"MR. BRYAN," asserts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "has shown his hand." His fist, brother!—*Nashville Banner.*

THE Nebraskan orator makes an "O.K." rubber stamp come pretty near doing the work of a steam-roller.—*Washington Star.*

A DASH of baseball flavor was given to Democracy's convention by the presence of scouts for the new party.—*Chicago Daily News.*

NEXT thing you know the politicians will be quarreling over how to split the royalties on the fight films.—*Detroit News.*

ONE wonders what the Declaration of Independence would have looked like if Tammany had had the framing of it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

HISTORY will record that the Baltimore convention was attended by thousands, several of whom were not candidates.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

T. R. says he will accept the nomination if his new Progressive party gives it to him, and he'd like to see it try to nominate somebody else.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE difference between Bryan and Ryan is a B, but it is not a Presidential B.—*Columbia State.*

NO wonder political conventions are opened with prayer. They need it.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT'S not Bryan's fault if Murphy does not feel he's in the small-potato class.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF Mr. Bryan isn't careful there will be no one left to love him for the enemies he has made.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

AFTER the Baltimore convention things are going to be awfully dull, unless Mr. Roosevelt starts something.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WILLIAM J. BRYAN demonstrated at the Baltimore convention what a lot of news a real energetic reporter can scare up when he tries.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

IN view of the outlook for November, the Democratic declaration for a single term for the Presidency is a notable example of self-sacrifice.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE hotel-keepers of Chicago will be at least a week ahead of the Baltimore hotel-keepers in booking passage to Europe to spend the proceeds.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

BRYAN says he ought to have used chloroform on the convention. However, "gas" seems to have done just as well, inasmuch as it was a tiger's tooth-pulling operation.—*Denver Times.*

IF anybody doubts that the Irish are capable of home rule let him contemplate Murphy, Sullivan, and Taggart ruling the Democratic action of the States in which they live.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A UNION OF EUROPE TO STOP THE WAR

THE ACHING PROBLEM just now in European political and journalistic circles is that of intervention to stop the Italo-Turkish War, which is causing great alarm and disturbance throughout the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Paris *Temps* acknowledges that this is a very difficult and delicate question, and that it can not be entered into without a great deal of consideration. It is commonly said in the European press that one of the main objects of the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser was to take measures for the pacification of the Turk and the Italian. The conversations of these two Emperors could not, of course, fail to touch upon a question which is the most important at this moment in the whole domain of international politics. This question has come up time after time, but a solution has failed to appear, and the hope of aiding the reestablishment of peace has been disappointed. This writer believes that nothing less than a union of all the Powers of Europe can stop the war. If one or two Powers were to intervene, it would create an unpleasant feeling throughout the European world. These are the words of the *Temps:*

THE MESSENGER OF PEACE.

RUSSIA—"Permit me to read you our little plan for intervention."

TURKEY—"Permit *you!* You're dreaming! Who's your friend waiting outside?" —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

"European diplomacy, while speaking of the intervention of certain Powers, has overlooked a better expedient—a conference where all the Powers would meet together to restore peace. This would be a new procedure certainly, for there are no precedents in European diplomacy of an international conference held while war was raging in Europe, and, of course, it could not be put into practical operation unless it implied a step taken by all the Powers in concert, in accordance with the program established by preceding negotiations. It is possible that in the two groups of the Powers [Turkey, France, and England on the one part, and the Triple Alliance on the other] the positive and negative conditions of such an action have been already separately discust, but we do not believe that this discussion of the program in each of these groups has reached such a stage that general diplomatic action could yet be proposed. It is on this account that certain publicists attribute great importance to the interview between William II. and the Czar. Official papers in Germany declared the war to be the principal subject of conversation between the two Emperors.

"A good pretext for this intervention is that the Italians have extended their operations beyond the North Coast of Africa, and have directed their efforts and their forces against the Turkish islands of the Ægean Sea. And we are told that in thus extending the circle of operations Italy has forced to the surface other problems and new causes of disquietude for Europe. The Mediterranean imperialism of Italy has roused in that country vast hopes, and even the national aspirations of the Greeks of the Sporades have exprest themselves in forms more or less pacific, but these latter all have one common sentiment and decision—they refuse, under any circumstances, to submit any more to the régime of Turkey, as it at present exists. On the other hand, the Turks announce their intention of retaliating by a second closing of the Dardanelles against all fresh operations of war on the part of the Italian fleet, providing such operations seem to menace the Bosporus. The expulsion of the Italians from Turkey has already in other quarters started reprisals. While the sentiment of Islam grows more warm in the Ottoman Empire, the Balkan population—many of them Christian—are beginning to lose their enthusiasm. The general uneasiness which prevails through the whole of Europe grows to such an extent that nobody can foretell the end of the present situation, nor the consequences of its prolongation."

It is on these arguments that the *Temps* bases the following final appeal to the Powers:

"This brief résumé sufficiently explains the reason why the Powers should strive with one accord to restore peace in the Mediterranean. This difficult undertaking would be a work of mutual good-will, and all the world would feel under moral

ITALY AND FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA.

What happened to two naughty boys who set a trap to catch mice. —*Muskete* (Vienna).

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obligations to behave under the circumstances like 'good Europeans.' Even those who from the beginning have created this disturbing condition of things, even each party to the war—Turkey, which by its opposition to the Italian enterprise in Tripoli has provoked Italians to descend upon that country, and Italy, which has had recourse, with a little suddenness, to the great *ultimatum* of war,—will be benefited by such intervention. Europe as a whole, on its part, will continue to show that unselfish interest in both countries which she has manifested up to this present time, and which gives her the right to insist that the two adversaries should recognize that she is now in a mood of uncompromising earnestness. As for France, she will be found on the side of those who will accept a coalition of the hitherto neutral Powers with a view to united action in which no separate interests of the Powers concerned shall be reckoned with."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL RULE TOTTERING

THE CLAIM that "Britannia rules the waves" is soon to be proved an empty boast, say the French and German papers. Her maritime kingdom is to be divided and given to her rivals. Germany is to rule the North Sea and France is to take first place in the Mediterranean. The naval budget of Germany promises a formidable and costly augmentation of the Kaiser's naval armament, but even this does not satisfy the Naval League. This League, whose members are scattered throughout the German Empire, demands more ships and more men, and, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), it actually claims the right to dictate terms to the head of the German Navy, Admiral Tirpitz. We read:

"The Naval League does not like being spoken of as merely the instrument of the Minister of Marine; perhaps it rather looks upon the Minister of Marine as being its instrument."

Admiral von Koester boldly claimed at a recent banquet given by the Naval League that "Germany's fleet in the North Sea must be of such a character and weight as will exclude all idea of competition." The *Vossische Zeitung* says of this speech and the acclamation and indorsement it received from those present:

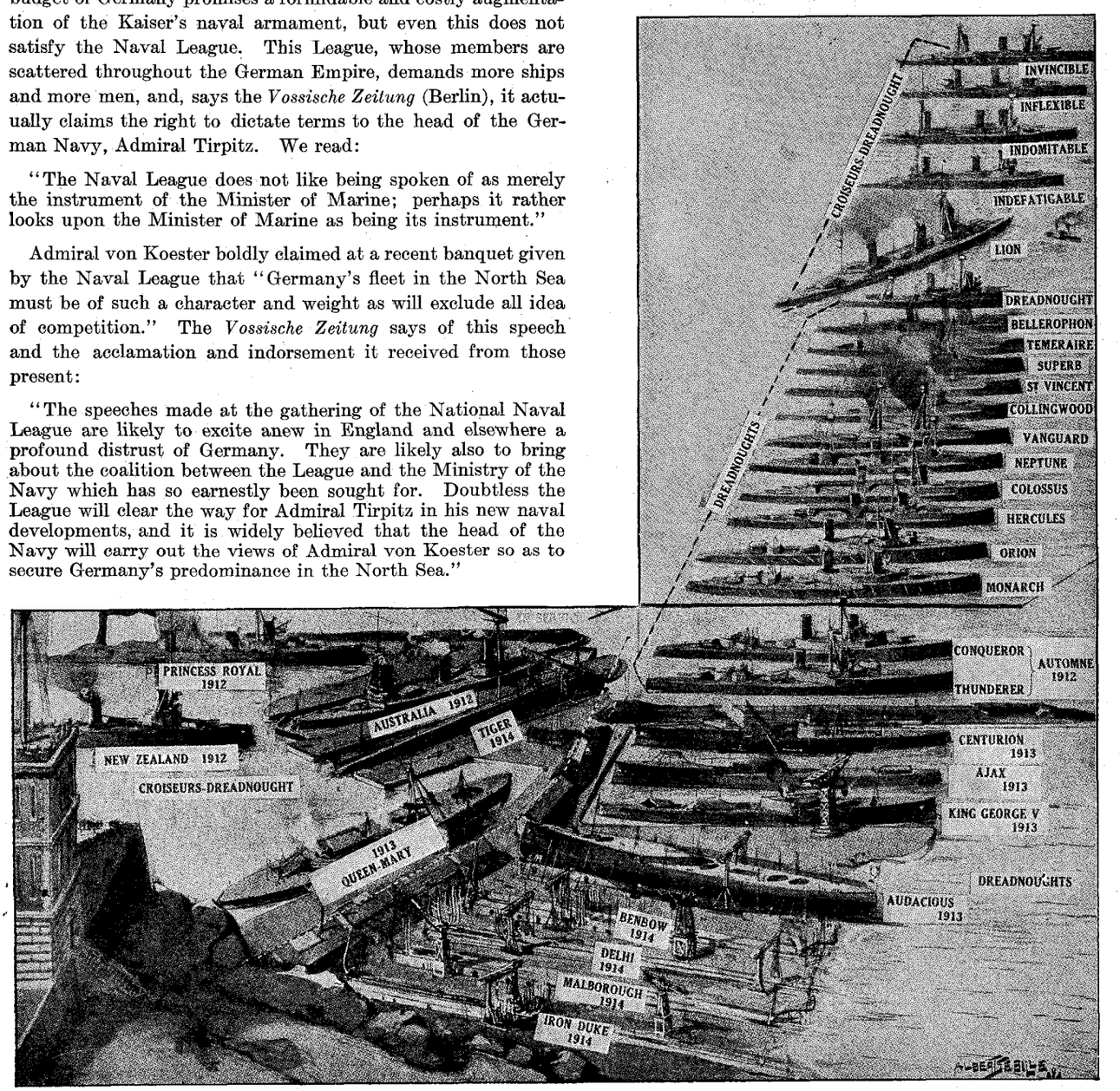
"The speeches made at the gathering of the National Naval League are likely to excite anew in England and elsewhere a profound distrust of Germany. They are likely also to bring about the coalition between the League and the Ministry of the Navy which has so earnestly been sought for. Doubtless the League will clear the way for Admiral Tirpitz in his new naval developments, and it is widely believed that the head of the Navy will carry out the views of Admiral von Koester so as to secure Germany's predominance in the North Sea."

If England is to be ousted from the North Sea by Germany, her friend, almost ally, France, is to claim her place as naval dictator in the Mediterranean. This we learn from some startling articles in the Paris press. The *Matin* announces that the French Government is to claim, at whatever cost, the naval supremacy from Gibraltar to Assouan. This sensational statement is emphasized by the fact that France has recently received with coldness, if not absolutely rejected, the proposal that an offensive and defensive alliance should be established between the two peoples north and south of the Channel. To quote the *Matin:*

"From henceforward the Government of the Republic is firmly bent on applying the two-power standard to its naval armament in the basin of the Mediterranean. By this we mean the standard and rule by virtue of which a fleet is made more powerful than any two fleets which, next to France, are numerically the strongest. France is resolved to adopt this rule throughout the whole extent of the Mediterranean. Our country will henceforth have in the Mediterranean a fleet stronger than the two strongest foreign fleets in that sea."

Commenting on this announcement, the Paris *Figaro* observes:

"It is quite impossible for us to continue to exist as a Great



DREADNOUGHT BATTLE-SHIPS AND DREADNOUGHT CRUISERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

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Power unless we claim and maintain predominance in the Mediterranean. Such a position is indispensable to us first of all because it affords free communication between France proper and France beyond the sea, which latter extends to-day from Tunis to Oran or Nemours and will shortly extend from Tunis to Casablanca. . . . We recently observed that every effort must be made to prevent Mediterranean supremacy from slipping through our fingers. We have for too many years been wasting the precious time which our rivals have shrewdly employed in developing their naval forces. We have foolishly thus allowed ourselves to be distanced. To repair the mischief which an imprudent naval administration has wrought we shall have to make great sacrifices and to exhibit not only more rationality in our ideas, but also a little more continuity in our efforts, than we have shown in the past."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIBERTY NOT GOOD FOR MOSLEM WOMEN

NOTHING SHOWS the conservatism of Islam more baldly, nothing throws a more lurid light upon the Moslem attitude toward keeping the women shut up in harems, than the statement recently made by Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I., the ruler of Bhopal, in Central India, nearly seven thousand square miles in area, and with a population of over half a million. She is the only Mohammedan woman in the world governing in her own right and name, and as she has been carefully and conscientiously educated to be the despotic ruler of her kingdom, and has traveled extensively in England and the Continent, she is able to talk with considerable knowledge about the emancipation of her sisters. Speaking to the members of the Ladies' Club assembled on January 29 at her capital—a meeting from which all men were excluded and attended by women who strictly observe *purdah*—she thus exprest herself:

"I am sure that our *purdanashin* (secluded) ladies, even many of the educated ones among them, have no idea of the extent of the liberty of the women of Europe, and tho this may be suitable for that continent, or it may only be the result of the teachings of Christianity, I have no hesitation in saying that that liberty is utterly unsuited to the conditions of this country, and particularly in the case of Mohammedans, for whom the word of God will always continue to be the only true and successful guide. We must act on the precious saying of our Prophet (hallowed be his name), 'Take only that which is clean and leave that which is not so.' Mohammedan women should never think of overstepping the limits placed on their liberty by Islam, for the liberty granted by our religion is quite ample to allow of our making sufficient advancement and enjoying suitable privileges, and it will save us from many a pitfall and blunder."

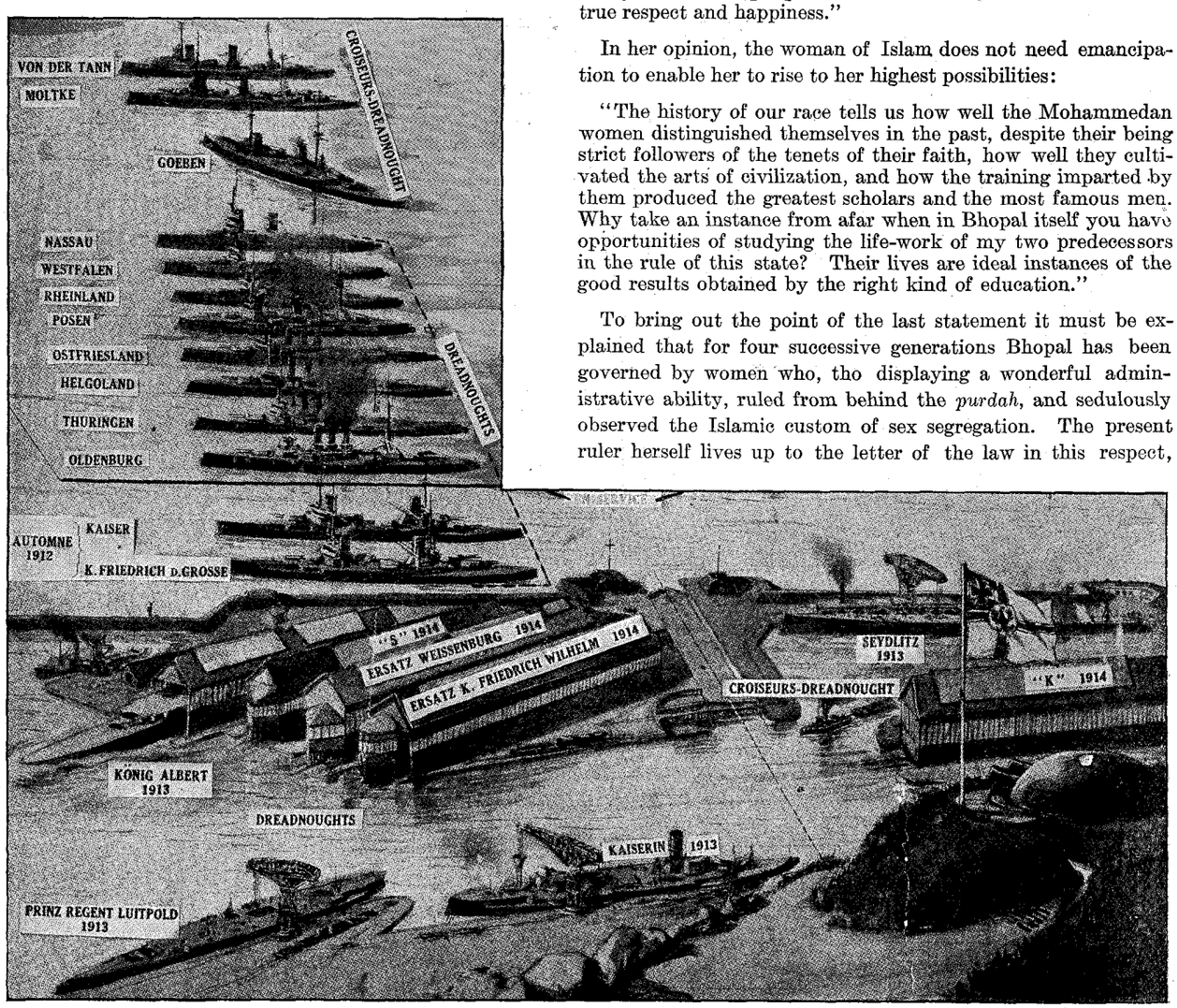
Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum specifically referred to the movement working for the liberty of the Turkish women, and deprecatingly observed:

"I have to say with regret that while the Turkish ladies are making rapid advancement in education, they seem to be just a little inclined toward adopting the ways of European liberty, and this gives rise to the fear in my heart that these ways may prove full of some dangers to them. I pray God that they may always tread the right path—a course which will conduce to their true respect and happiness."

In her opinion, the woman of Islam does not need emancipation to enable her to rise to her highest possibilities:

"The history of our race tells us how well the Mohammedan women distinguished themselves in the past, despite their being strict followers of the tenets of their faith, how well they cultivated the arts of civilization, and how the training imparted by them produced the greatest scholars and the most famous men. Why take an instance from afar when in Bhopal itself you have opportunities of studying the life-work of my two predecessors in the rule of this state? Their lives are ideal instances of the good results obtained by the right kind of education."

To bring out the point of the last statement it must be explained that for four successive generations Bhopal has been governed by women who, tho displaying a wonderful administrative ability, ruled from behind the *purdah*, and sedulously observed the Islamic custom of sex segregation. The present ruler herself lives up to the letter of the law in this respect,



GERMANY, BUILT AND BUILDING, AS GRAPHICALLY SHOWN IN THE PARIS *ILLUSTRATION*

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whether at home or abroad. During her recent tour through Europe, in the course of which she visited England, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey, and Egypt, she went about in a *burq'a*—a long cloak which completely enveloped her from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet, with narrow, mesh-covered slits in front of the eyes so that she could see what was going on about her without herself being seen. She did not make an exception in this matter even in the case of the Sultan of Turkey, the head of the Mohammedan Church, but refrained from showing him her face, as is evident from the following passage in her speech:

"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey granted me an audience with great honor and courtesy. We talked in Persian for a short time, and then went to the harem to see her Imperial Majesty the Sultana. His Majesty introduced me to the Sultana and very kindly did the interpreting between us. After a short while his Majesty said to me in Persian: 'You may now talk with your veil off the face, as I am going to have coffee with the British Ambassador and the Nawabzadas,' and his Majesty went out. After he left us I removed my veil and had a long conversation with the Sultana on different subjects."

Much as she hates to cast aside the veil, Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum believes that Moslem women should educate themselves. In trying to impress upon her subjects the conclusions reached through her travels in Europe, she said in the course of an earnest peroration in the address to her harem-dwelling fellow countrywomen:

"It is on account of education that Europe is the most progressive continent in the world. . . . Two or three hundred years ago Europe itself . . . was backward in civilization, the women had no education worth speaking of, but as men progressed they realized the importance of women being educated and immediately set to work for the attainment of this end. Women, too, spared no means to help themselves, the rich helped the poor, and with united efforts they have succeeded in making themselves the stars of the first magnitude in the firmament of enlightenment and culture. . . . You should, therefore, make the education of your sex the chief object of your lives; you should help the poor, but always remember that the best of all things you could do is to help the members of your sex get a good education. Instead of wasting money on absurd ceremonies, you should give your assistance to girls' schools, to women's clubs, and to the newspapers and magazines that serve the interests of the Indian women, . . . for female education is the foundation of all national success and progress."—*Quotations from official translations made at the express command of the* BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

CUBAN ANNEXATION RECOMMENDED

THE REVOLT now apparently ending in Cuba has aroused a good deal of attention in the European press, who expect the United States eventually to annex the island. Most of the leading papers favor annexation and report that many native Cubans of Spanish extraction advocate such a union as the sole solution that will put a stop to the interminable struggles that are likely to follow one after the other. This condition of mind means that the Spaniards of America acknowledge their inferiority to the Anglo-Saxons, infers the Paris *Croix*, an organ of Monarchism. It proceeds:

"Will the United States follow out these suggestions? We don't believe it will, for the present moment at least. This would be to reawaken international jealousies. If it sends troops to Cuba, it is only to protect the lives and property of American residents. It is asked whether small nations can possibly exist side by side with vast empires. It was the opinion of the French philosopher Montesquieu that they could not, but since his day we have seen the development of the Swiss Republic and the revival of many small monarchies lying in proximity to Russia, Germany, and the British Empire. Aristotle asserted that certain nations were born to be slaves, to do the work, and be dependent on the benevolence of more powerful races. Since that time we have seen a negro republic flourish in wealth and civilization in the West Indies."

Yet the *Croix* thinks that Montesquieu is right, and says:

"These little states have not in our age any means to escape from the humble sphere in which they have been placed by Providence, for not only are they unable to extricate themselves from their lowliness, but every colossus at whose feet they have been laid little by little will annex them."

It believes the Cubans are certainly unable to govern themselves. Unless they go through some severe discipline and training they must be annexed by a more powerful nation. Self-restraint, steadiness of purpose, self-sacrifice, and the spirit of unselfish patriotism can alone save the pearl of the Antilles from this fate.

"In the long run we believe annexation to be the fate of Cuba, unless Cuba suddenly becomes more balanced in mind, more diligent, well-behaved, and strong, and this is very improbable. The intrigues of the lobby are really less dangerous to a state than the want of discipline, and it is deeply regrettable, to put it mildly, that we should be called upon to see the Cubans shooting each other without intermission for half a century. It is certainly time to find a remedy for this."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"I SHALL HAVE TO SEE IF THERE IS A POPULAR DEMAND FOR ME TO RUN." —Toronto *Daily News.*

CAN TEDDY STAND THE HEAT OF THE CAMPAIGN? *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

WILL HE RUN?

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THE GERMAN "TALKING DOG"

MUCH HAS BEEN published in the daily press, especially in Germany, of a talking dog named "Don," a German setter seven years old, belonging to a royal game-warden at Gardelegen. He is said to have a vocabulary of eight words, spoken as answers to the questions, in German: "What is your name?" "What is the matter with you?" "What do you want?" "What is that?" "What do you wish now?" To these here plies in order, "Don"; "Hunger"; "haben" (to have something); "Kuchen" (cake); "Ruhe" (rest). Moreover, he is said to answer categorical questions by "Ja" and "Nein"; and, in reply to another question, to pronounce the name "Haberland." Mr. Harry Miles Johnson of Johns Hopkins University writes to *Science* (New York, May 10):

"DON," WHO CAN ANSWER EIGHT QUESTIONS,
But only when they are asked in the right order.

"Among others whom popular report mentioned as witnesses to this extraordinary ability of the dog was Mr. Oskar Pfungst, of the Psychological Institute of the University of Berlin, whose important tests on the horse of Herr von Osten, 'Der kluge Hans,' have lately been published in English. Mr. Pfungst had in fact investigated the behavior of the dog in collaboration with Professor Vosseler and Dr. Erich Fischer, keeping detailed memoranda on the tests, and making a number of phonographic records. Partly to clear up misapprehension of his own position, and partly for the enlightenment of the serious general public, he gave out a brief popular report of his work, a summary of which appears below.

"Having proposed three definitions of speech: first, properly, as the use of vocal sounds to convey to the listener an idea experienced by the speaker; secondly, more loosely, as the production of vocal sounds learned by imitation, but used without knowledge of their meaning to the hearer; and thirdly, as the production of vocal sounds not imitative of human speech, having no meaning to the speaker, but producing in the hearer illusions of definitely articulated, spoken words, uttered to convey meaning—Mr. Pfungst then asks to which class the speech of Don properly may be referred.

"First, it is plain enough that the dog does not use words with any consciousness of their meaning to the hearer. His vocabulary is always given in order, beginning with '*Don*' and ending with '*Ruhe*.' If the order of questioning is varied he is called '*Kuchen*' and he desires '*Hunger*,' etc. (Here it may be noted that the author was unable to get even approximations to the last three words in the list accredited to the animal.)

"Secondly, it is evident, says Mr. Pfungst, that he is not using words learned by imitation. The author assumes that any imitator of another speaker would vary the pitch, intensity, or accent of his words as the imitatee's were varied. Don's voice—a high tenor—is not varied when the pitch of the questioner's voice is altered. Furthermore, he does not imitate changes in accent or intensity. . . . Mr. Pfungst offers other disproof of the imitation hypothesis. . . . This is found in the method of learning. The first word which the dog is reported to have uttered is '*Haben*.' We are assured that being asked, 'Willst du etwas haben?' (Will you have something?) he thereupon pronounced distinctly the words, '*Haben haben haben*,' and was rewarded with food for his pains. When he afterward attempted to pronounce the words he would give many inarticulate gurgles, but the food was given only when the correct number of syllables were uttered at once. The owner's family state that ten repetitions, some a week apart, sufficed for this learning. The word '*Ruhe*' was first uttered after a command, 'Ruhe,' by the owner's daughter."

These facts, the writer thinks, are hardly consistent with any provable experience in learning by imitation. The reviewer himself spent the greater part of two years in experimentation on the behavior of dogs under controlled conditions, and he believes that the animals' vagueness of perception and low degree of attention practically prevent the possibility of their learning the simplest acts by "observation and imitation." He goes on:

"Mr. Pfungst concludes that the speech of Don is therefore to be regarded properly as the production of vocal sounds which produce illusions in the hearer. He calls attention to the fact that not even the number of syllables in any given 'word' of Don's is constant. The dog makes only one vowel sound, having a value lying between *o* and *u*. . . . His one guttural aspirate is like the German *ch*, and does duty for *k* and *h*. There is also a nasal, of a value lying between *n* and *ng*. When it is not prolonged it passes for a *d*, as in '*Don*.' He really never makes the sound of *b*, *d*, *k*, *l*, or *r*. . . . Disinterested hearers could seldom distinguish his '*Hunger*' from his '*Haben*,' nor his '*Ruhe*' from his '*Kuchen*,' etc. It was as easy for others to perceive some of these same sounds as '*Engelhopf*' or '*Halleluiah*'; '*Huhn*' or '*Honig*.' Here it seems to the author we have a case quite parallel with our common interpretation of the night-swallow's call as 'Whippoorwill,' when in fact the sounds are nearly 'Pfif-ah-rih.' . . . . . .

"On psychological grounds, Mr. Pfungst concludes, the explanation is comparatively simple; the uncritical do not make the effort to discriminate between what is actually given in perception and what is merely associated imagery, which otherwise gives to the perception a meaning wholly unwarranted; and they habitually ignore the important part which suggestion always plays in ordinary situations.

"Accepting this explanation as satisfactory, we may expect the majority of animal-lovers to continue to read their own mental processes into the behavior of their pets."

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TO REDUCE AVIATION FATALITIES

CAN THE AEROPLANE be used for such a practical purpose as military scouting if it is subject to continual accident? To the casual reader it has appeared as if the proportion of those killed and injured lately in aviation were frightfully large. It has been claimed by some aviators that the proportion of accidents to distances traversed compares favorably with corresponding figures in other modes of locomotion. In editorial comment on the statistics of aeroplane accidents, *La Technique Aéronautique* (Paris, May 15) deprecates this view of the subject, and asserts that it is neither logical nor satisfying to make such a comparison. Even if accidents be not regarded as relatively numerous, it thinks efforts should be directed toward discovering their cause rather than toward diverting attention from the lessons to be derived from them. We read, in a translation incorporated in a contribution to *Aero* (St. Louis, June 22), made by Capt. W. Irving Chambers, U. S. N.:

"According to the experienced aviator, Jules Vedrines, 'the principal cause of accidents is the bad maintenance or care of the machines.' It is necessary, he says, for the pilot to 'understand the mechanism, and how to take care of it.' This is wise counsel, but strict attention to it alone will not prevent accidents. Many accidents can not be attributed to the inexperience or carelessness of pilots (as witness the recent case of Vedrines himself), but must be laid to the unsuitability of the machines for their struggle with the medium in which they operate, and from which they derive their sustentation.

"It is necessary, of course, to protect the pilots, but it is even more urgent, just now, to improve the machines in the details of construction, to adopt safer coefficients, and to provide better organs of stabilization."

HARRIET QUIMBY,

Who fell a thousand feet to her death at the Squantum aviation meet on July 1. She was the first woman in America to win an aviator's license, and the second in America to lose her life in flight. Two have been killed in France and one in Hungary.

In the same number of the French periodical named above is the conclusion of an article on "The Future of Military Aviation, by A Superior Officer." The writer believes that if France had as many military aeroplanes as some people consider necessary, enough pilots could not be found to conduct them, for the reason that aviators require exceptional qualifications. He continues:

"The most important rôle of a military aviator now is that of a scout, an observer, or a lookout. According to one class of writers, the aeroplane is, at present, an organ of reconnaissance only, while others claim that the artillery will be greatly assisted by aeroplanes in the control of its fire.

"An officer charged with scouting-duty will be expected to fly at any time and in any wind. Under existing conditions, perfect pilots with the best equipped machines may possibly do it, projecting themselves into the wind at 60 or 75 miles per hour. (It is presumed that this officer has in mind the specifications for high-speed aeroplanes designed for scouting with an aviator only.) But their success remains contingent more upon their ability as pilots than upon the stability of the machines. However, let us admit that this duty can be performed whenever required.

"The object of such flights will require the furnishing of precise information. The pilot will be required to do more than glance at a certain zone in which a body of men is marching. He will be required to locate the position of these men precisely, otherwise the information would be useless to a commanding officer. Now, is it possible to obtain such information at the speed mentioned? Yes, perhaps, in peace maneuvers, when observations are made at 1,500 feet above troops, but not in war, when it will be necessary to fly at altitudes of 3,000 feet or more to avoid the enemy's projectiles.

"It is therefore desirable to be able to reduce the speed in the zone of observation, and we are again brought back to the question of improvement in machines, and we are inclined to wish for those that will permit of soaring flight. . . . . .

"While I do not entertain the opinion that aeroplanes will be limited to any particular service of the many services that are anticipated by the enthusiasts, I do claim that their principal value in the domain of war will be as organs of reconnaissance. But their value in this rôle will depend upon circumstances. The information that they can furnish, as scouts, is imperfect, intermittent, and of variable reliability. Aeroplanes can not do more in scouting than reenforce or corroborate the information gained by other kinds of scouts, which still remain the only sure organs that can be employed to preserve the contact and to obtain reliable information, upon which an important maneuver can be based.

"As aids to the service of artillery the special duty of aeroplanes will be that of spotting the fall of shot. They will be aeroplanes of observation. This rôle, of course, is secondary to that of scouting, which responds to the first demands of the general. Before directing artillery fire he will wish to know the position of the enemy.

"An observer elevated high in an aeroplane will doubtless be able to see the whole field of operation better than an observer mounted on a field carriage or a ladder, but it does not follow that the higher observer will give the best information. . . . .

"On the high authority of the lamented General Langlois,' the crossing of the trajectories from thirty batteries firing simultaneously in battle will sensibly embarrass an aviator who is obliged, in order to keep from falling, to be always in motion at a high speed. Such a service is difficult even in peace maneuvers, when one battery only is in action.' . . . .

"In conclusion. For aeroplanes to become organs susceptible of rendering good scouting service and good spotting service, notable advances will be required in their improvement.

"These improvements are probably not remote, but in any case the order of their importance is as follows:

"First—Realization of automatic stabilization.

"Second—Possibility of reducing the speed at will, at least within certain limits.

"Third—Realization of soaring flight.

"The first will enable aviators to fly at any time, and will place the aeroplane as a scouting-organ in the category of a reliable medium for the commanding general.

"The second will facilitate the gaining of information and will permit of furnishing to the general staff precise data to guide the tactical maneuvers.

"The last would enable the aviator to guard the contact, and to control the decisive dispositions.

"Until these improvements are realized, military aviation, without remaining in its infancy as claimed by the pessimists, will perform the tasks of an auxiliary only."

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MELVIN VANIMAN AND HIS CREW, KILLED JULY 2 AT ATLANTIC CITY BY THE EXPLOSION OF THEIR DIRIGIBLE.

From the reader's left to right: George Bourillon, Calvin Vaniman, Melvin Vaniman, Fred Elmas, and Walter Gest.

SOME DEADLY RAILWAY PASSENGERS

OUR RAILWAYS carry from place to place some deadly disease-breeding passengers. Occasionally these may be human beings, who pay their fare, and, being infected with smallpox or tuberculosis, take it out on the innocent communities into which the road transports them. More often, however, these deadly passengers pay no fare, and are all the more deadly because they are so small as to escape notice and pass unrecognized. In the course of a paper on "The Relationship of Railway Corporations to Public Hygiene," read before the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and later printed in *The Railway Surgical Journal* (April), from which it has now been reprinted in pamphlet form, Dr. Henry B. Hemenway of Evanston, Ill., surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, describes a few of these passengers. The first is the anopheles mosquito, well known as the carrier of malaria. Says the writer:

"It may be stated as a general proposition . . . that the railway company is under a moral obligation to keep its property clear of mosquito-breeding places within a radius of one-half mile from any city or village.

"Some time ago, an electric road was constructed into a healthful eastern suburb. Immediately thereafter the place became infested with malaria to such a degree as to cause its practical abandonment. Up to that time it had been free from the disease. Malaria can not enter a community except in the bodies of human beings. In the case in question, there were plenty of anophelines in a neighboring marsh, but they were uninfected until the malarial plasmodium was imported in the blood of Italian laborers. The railway project was a failure through the negligence of the company which imported the disease. Either the company should have made certain that there were no anophelines in the community, or it should have adopted such rigid precautions as to prevent the spread of the disease. Legal liability for the spread of infectious diseases is becoming recognized by the courts, and it is not impossible that the community might have recovered damages from the construction company in this case."

Another pleasant traveler is the rat, which, as is well known, has formed a copartnership with the flea for the transmission of the plague. Says Dr. Hemenway:

"Rats are great travelers. They journey, in fact, in the holds of ships, and on freight-trains. Where they go, their friends, the fleas, go also. The plague may again become established in some of our ports, through the lack of efficient health protection, as it did in San Francisco. If so, it would not be strange if an infected rat should hide in a freight-car loaded for the interior. Even at the present time, tho there have been few recent cases of the disease among humans in this country, the ground-squirrels of California are infected, and it is still possible that the disease may spread. A rat found dead in a car, or in city yards, would attract little notice, but the fleas would escape from its body, and might readily make friends with other rats. From the nature of the problem, the railroads are in better position to guard against this danger than are the civil authorities. In case of such an invasion, the railway employees would be the first to make a discovery of the dead rodents, and the relationship of such employees in Omaha and Chicago is closer than the relationship of the civil authorities of the two places. It is evident, from a health, as well as commercial, standpoint, that as far as possible the railroads should make their warehouses and other buildings rat-proof."

QUACKERY IN GERMANY

"IT IS BETTER not to know so much," says the astute Josh Billings, "than to know so many things that ain't so." On the same principle it may be better that the maximum of education should be lower, than that it should be high, with a greater number of the totally uneducated. These thoughts are suggested by the recent unexpected increase of ignorant medical practitioners in Germany, disclosed in the bulletin on "Medical Education in Europe," just issued by the Carnegie Foundation (New York, 1912). The author, Abraham Flexner, the same whose previous report on "Medical Education in the United States" caused so many therapeutic hearts to beat, has nothing but praise for medical education in Germany. The quacks, he explains, are the result, not of educational methods, but of the fact that German law now allows any person whatever to practise medicine. "Scandals in medical education," asserts President Pritchett in his introduction, "exist in America alone." In Germany, however, there is apparently a great medical scandal outside the ranks of educated physicians; witness the case of Berlin, where since 1879 the number of registered quacks has increased 1,600 per cent., while the population has increased only 60 per cent. Writes Mr. Flexner:

"In Germany, owing to the ill-judged action of the medical profession, complete cure-freedom (*Kurierfreiheit*) now prevails. Up to 1869, special statutory provisions applied to practitioners of medicine. They paid a tax, were—at the peril of damage suits—required to attend urgent calls, and were likewise obliged

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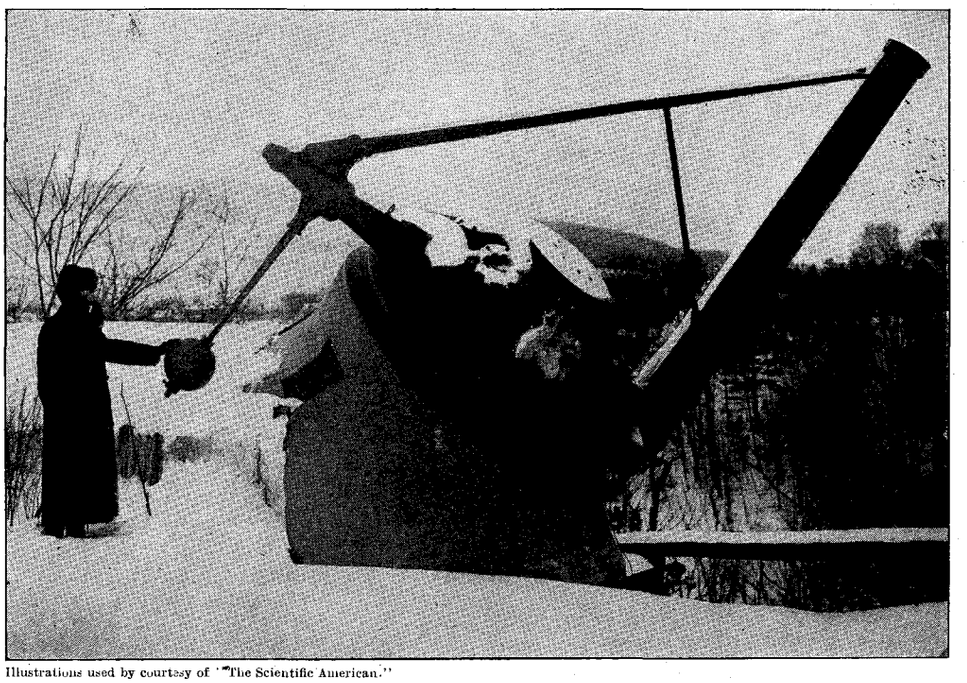
to render certain unrequited services to the poor. In return, the State suppress illicit and unlicensed practise. The profession resented these obligations and attached no value to the compensating protection. A new statute, passed at their behest, abolished practically all the above-named stipulations. Medicine was placed on the same legal footing as the trades. Nothing could be required of a doctor that was not required of a plumber; on the other hand, it was made practically as easy to prescribe drugs as to mend pipes. Special exactions fell to the ground; and, with them, all special prerogative and protection. The university degree (M.D.), the governmentally conferred title (*praktischer Arzt*), and other official titles were indeed safeguarded. Unwarranted assumption of any one of them was made a punishable fraud; only a legally qualified physician was authorized to sign a certificate; finally, the unqualified physician was subject to fine or imprisonment if he showed a culpable measure of ignorance or unintelligence, or was stupid enough to be in charge at the moment of a fatal result. But earning a livelihood by unqualified practise was not in itself a penal offense. The precautions above specified have proved of little or no protective value. The difficulties in the way of proof are well-nigh insurmountable. Prosecutions are comparatively infrequent and rarely successful; the punishments inflicted are not common enough or severe enough to prove effectual deterrents. The profession, in fact, attached at the time little weight to this aspect of the affair. Warned as to the possible consequences of the proposed legislation, they replied that they trusted confidently to the intelligence of the German people.



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

WHERE THE ASTRONOMER WORKS IN COMFORT.

Accuracy in observation and recording is difficult when the astronomer is shivering through the chill night-watches. Here this cause of error is obviated—outside it is wintry, inside it is warm.

"Never was confidence more disastrously misplaced. Quackery in Germany has reached unparalleled dimensions. It has become a serious factor in reducing the possible income of the legitimate physician and surgeon; it cloaks immorality and vice. Both the public and the profession have suffered grievously. Medical practitioners struggling for economic rehabilitation, and social reformers eager to improve moral and hygienic conditions, are now united in an effort to place more intelligent legislation on the statute-books. . . . . .

"The evil takes many shapes. . . . Quasi-scientific schools of healing, exploited by qualified men, are organized into associations, and have organized their victims along with them. Of these, the most flourishing are at this moment the nature-healers, who, denouncing all medication as poisoning, pretend to rely wholly on the normal constituents of the body; water and air make the regimen which will infallibly restore the diseased frame to health. Knowledge of anatomy and physiology is held to be superfluous. 'Where in the world did the deer in the forest learn anatomy?—Yet he gets well if out of sorts.' The association of nature-healers and nature-healed is said to number 200,000 members. Less highly organized and numerous, but still aggressive and prosperous, are the practitioners and devotees of occultism, Christian Science, Baunscheitism, electricity—notably blue and green electricity—all claiming a scientific basis. . . . The newspapers swarm with announcements of secret remedies. It is said that the annual turnover through proprietary remedies in Prussia alone exceeds 30,000,000 marks.

"Efforts have latterly been made to ascertain the sources from which the army of quacks is recruited. Among them weavers, stocking-makers, shepherds, barbers, confectioners, and domestics abound. Most of them are quite uneducated; . . . of the female contingent, only one per cent. have had a fair education. A Prussian statistic of 1900 finds among 1,735 male quacks, 258 small farmers, 587 workmen, 300 tradesmen and artizans, 76 laborers, 35 priests, 99 teachers; among 669 female quacks there were 49 midwives, 14 masseuses, 15 nurses, and 220 without regular calling."

The conditions just described, Mr. Flexner thinks, seriously aggravate the results attributed to overcrowding of the profession. Saxony has already one doctor for every 2,000 persons, yet it registers half as many more quacks; Prussia, at least one-third. A dozen years ago one-third of the entire practise of the country was in the hands of quacks, and since that date the mischief has spread.

These facts are not infrequently referred to as casting suspicion on the wisdom of the high standard maintained by the German Government in medical education; but the writer maintains that the two phenomena stand in no causal relation whatever. Quackery, he says, originated in thoughtless legislation, of which ignorance and unscrupulousness were quick to take advantage. Education had nothing to do with it at the time, and has had nothing to do with it since. He goes on:

"Doctors were much scarcer in 1869 than in 1899, and general health was inferior. Yet there were few quacks and no fear of them at the former date, while there were thousands at the latter. The profession had meanwhile increased in numbers far more rapidly than population. When the rise in quackery coincides with progressive overcrowding of the profession, how is it possible to explain it as due to depletion of the profession by a high educational standard? German quackery is the result of vicious and ill-considered laws. Precisely as abolition of laws against theft will create thieves, so abolition of laws against unqualified practise produced, and will anywhere produce, quacks.

"These general considerations become even more convincing in the light of the fact that quacks and doctors are alike most abundant in large and prosperous communities. If the quack invaded chiefly locations abandoned as too unpromising by qualified practitioners, it might plausibly be argued that local need due to a too prolonged or expensive education gives him his opening. But such is not the case. The neighborhood that can not support a physician possesses no attractions for the quack. His fees are amazingly large, and his methods the more expensive because long drawn out. He prefers, therefore, to

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fish in the rushing waters of big towns. Berlin, with 3,584 physicians, registers 1,349 quacks. . . . . .

"So much at least is certain: quacks and doctors tend to be plentiful together. In some instances, doctors are more and quacks less plentiful; in a few others, quacks are more and doctors less plentiful. But nowhere are quacks common where doctors are scanty. The sole exception would appear to be occasionally some remote district incapable of supporting either a qualified physician or a fairly intelligent quack. There the deluded peasantry may be imposed on by a farmhand or a shepherd pretending to heal wounds, mend limbs, and exorcize disease by crude charms or equally crude medication. One sees in the clinics of the adjacent towns the havoc that results. But here again the law, not education, is to blame. Competent physicians can not there earn a livelihood. Under these circumstances, decent laws should prevent imposition that is far more disastrous than temporary neglect; for in the absence of the quack, the unfortunate peasant, after simply enduring for a while, would betake himself to a qualified practitioner in a neighboring town."

TO KEEP ASTRONOMERS WARM

MOST OF THE ODD or strange forms of mounting that have been devised for telescopes of late years have been attempts to make the observer comfortable rather than to improve the quality of the service that the instrument is capable of rendering to him. The astronomer's lot, we are told by S. A. Mitchell in an article quoted in *Popular Astronomy* from *The Scientific American*, is by no means a happy one, especially on a winter's night when the thermometer registers below zero. After twelve hours or so of night work in a temperature like this, the celestial watcher is apt to note the oncoming of the dawn with some joy. And it is more than doubtful whether a delicate measurement by such a shivering mortal, toward the small hours of the morning, is of a high degree of accuracy. But why don't astronomers heat their observatories? Those who are familiar with observatories, says Mr. Mitchell, do not ask. The rotating dome that shelters the telescope of standard construction has a great open slit in its roof, through which the heated air would escape with a rush, leaving the astronomer in the cold as well as spoiling his "seeing" by the turbulence that it would cause before his lens. We read:

"It would be a great boon to both professional and amateur if the mounting of the telescope could be so changed that the observer could be left in comfort in a warmer room. The standard form of erecting the telescope, known as the 'equatorial' mounting, is placed ordinarily under a semicircular dome, the equatorial form being necessary in order to be able to neutralize the rotation of the earth by a motion of the telescope about its polar axis. This standard form has come to its greatest completeness in the Lick and Yerkes telescopes designed by Warner and Swasey of Cleveland.

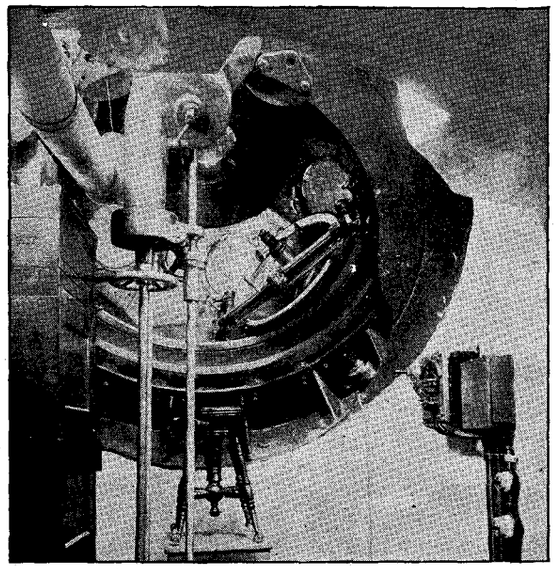
"Many attempts have been made to keep the observer in a heated room, the most famous of which has been the *equatorial coude*, or elbow-telescope, of the Paris Observatory. With this form, two extra reflections from plane mirrors are necessary. These mirrors, which must be much larger than the objective, add greatly to the expense of the telescope, and largely decrease its optical efficiency. The well-known excellent photographs of the moon taken at Paris with this instrument are abundant proof that there are no serious drawbacks to this form of mounting. While measuring with such an instrument, the observer sits in a comfortable position in a heated room, and looks in a fixt direction down the polar axis of the telescope. All observers know that their own measures are most accurate when they are most comfortable, so that the quality of the work as well as the quantity would be improved if the astronomer could be kept in a heated room.

"Undoubtedly, the most promising form of all mountings which keep the observer housed is the 'turret telescope' of Mr. James Hartness, of Springfield, Vt. . . . . .

"In this new instrument the objective has the diameter of ten inches; one additional reflection only is necessary, introduced by a diagonal prism near the eye end.

"Of polar axis there is none, its purpose being accomplished by a turret revolving in the plane of the equator. To the turret is fixt the declination axis about which the telescope revolves, and where the declination axis cuts the optical axis of the telescope there is located a totally reflecting prism turning the beam through 90 degrees. The observer sits in a comfortable position facing toward the north, and is obliged to change his position very slightly as the telescope follows the object. He may see what the weather is like by looking out through several windows in the turret near his head. There is no dome to shelter the objective; in fact, this is left free in the open air. The average professional astronomer would look askance at leaving a valuable objective unprotected from the elements other than by a cap. The cap on the telescope of Mr. Hartness fits very snugly, and tho the objective had not been touched for two months before the time the writer saw it, there was hardly a trace of dust to be seen.

"From Mr. Hartness's house, the observatory is approached through a tunnel 240 feet in length and 9 feet high, the telescope being on the brow of a hill. The first room entered is a comfortable office. Through a door and up a few steps: one is in the observatory. Up a few more steps, and one seats himself at the eye end of the telescope."



INTERIOR OF THE WARM OBSERVATORY.

But how about the mechanical precision of this form of telescope? Can the turret maintain the plane of the equator while freely turning in this plane? These things, we are told, are accomplished by providing the turret with a perfectly planed surface on its under side, and a truly circular track. They also require in the building a stable mounting for the rolls on which the turret rests. It seems to the writer that the precision of modern machine-shop work will insure all the accuracy necessary. He goes on to say:

"This instrument is decidedly superior in optical efficiency to any *coude* form of mounting or any horizontal or other form of telescope fed by a coelostat or siderostat—in fact, is practically as efficient as the standard equatorial. . . . On the other hand, this new mounting is in many respects decidedly superior to the standard form.

"Disregarding, for the time being, the temperature of the observing-room, the observer with the turret telescope should measure more quickly and more accurately with a micrometer, for the observer would always be in a comfortable position, and no time would be wasted in adjusting the height of the observing-chair, a star near the zenith being as easily observed as one near the horizon. For photographic or spectrographic work the new form of telescope should be also superior, for, the eye-piece being firmly held in the turret, it would not be necessary to alter the counterweights when camera or spectrograph is substituted instead of micrometer. The added advantage of a comfortable room would seem to make this new telescope of Mr. Hartness the ideal mounting."

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THE MANY-SIDED FRANK MILLET

THIS AMERICAN ARTIST, numbered among the *Titanic* victims, "knew how to organize his activities and to make the best of everything." In this way is to be solved the puzzle of "how it was he was able to do so much and yet seem to have plenty of time on his hands to do it in." The little journal *Art and Progress* (Washington), published by the American Federation of Arts, devotes nearly its entire July number to a consideration of the man and his work, so that those who knew Millet only casually, or as a name, learn that he was "companionable, lovable, quick-witted and congenial, scholarly, uncommonly talented, capable of doing extraordinarily well almost anything he chose to put his hands to; industrious and resourceful, democratic, on an equal footing with the humble and standing without self-assumption on a parity with the best in the land." These are the words of Sylvester Baxter, who goes on to outline Millet's career:

FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET.

From the bas-relief by Saint-Gaudens at the Metropolitan Museum.

Companionable, lovable, quick-witted, and congenial, he "was typical of the flower of American manhood at its finest."

"At Harvard he was high in his class, brilliant with the promise that he never afterward belied. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man; in the Society's rooms at Cambridge hangs one of the earliest examples of his work in art: a decorative poster for some theatrical event. A handsome youth, he played girls' parts to perfection at college.

"He was trained in newspaper work with his college friend, Royal Whitman Merrill, on the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and became one of the traditions of an office that in those days was a school of good workmanship. There he laid the foundations of the literary technic in which he came to rank high, and for the skill in news-gathering which made him one of the foremost war correspondents of recent times: in 1877 in the Russo-Turkish War—decorated several times by the Czar for bravery on the battlefield—and near the century's end in the Philippines."

Tho he is best known as a painter, his work in literary matters gains this enthusiastic estimate:

"Millet's literary talent was so high that Howells, editor of *The Atlantic* when his first contribution came to the magazine in the middle seventies, urged him to give up painting and make literature his vocation—assuring him a high name in it should he do so. Millet's short story that brought him this compliment, the story of a little dog that in weird ways kept turning up on the trail of the writer, brought into the tale the element of mystery and romance in masterly fashion. It had the direct simplicity, blended with subtle imagination, that stands for the best of art. It was called 'The Fourth Waits.' Millet's other short stories were of like quality. They are collected in a volume called 'A Capillary Crime and Other Stories.' His other books are 'From the Black Forest to the Black Sea,' a delightful account of a canoe trip down the Danube; 'The Expedition to the Philippines'; and a translation of Tolstoy's 'Sebastopol.'"

Millet began his career as a painter in England, and was one of "the first to discover the rare charm of the old English village, Broadway, in Worcestershire." The garden of his house there was painted by Sargent in his "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose." We read:

"After much distinction as a painter in England, in company with artists like Sargent, Abbey, Alma Tadema, and Alfred Parsons, Millet's association with the expositions at Vienna and Paris led to a call to a responsible share in organizing the epochal Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. As superintendent of decoration and master of festivities during the fair he originated the tonal scheme that made it the 'White City'—the name conferred by the late H. C. Bunner, the beloved editor of *Puck* in its best days. The mural decorations by Millet himself—the lunettes in the loggia of the Liberal Arts building and for the ceiling of the grand reception hall of the New York State building—were pronounced by Architect McKim the highest achievements in that line at the exposition. McKim declared that there could be no doubt about it, Millet's mural work marked him as America's foremost man in that field. This opportunity happily brought prominently into play the talents first exercised in 1876 when, as chief assistant to John La Farge in executing the earliest important mural work in this country at Trinity Church in Boston, he was responsible for some of the best qualities in the decoration. Millet had likewise a high talent in stained-glass design and is the author of an important window at the Harvard Memorial Hall, executed at about the same period.

"The late Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago—still the greatest and best of expositions, tho since surpassed in mere magnitude—was enthusiastic about Millet's invaluable services there. Unfortunately a pictorial history of the Chicago Fair, to which Millet devoted exceeding pains and many precious months, never reached publication. The enterprise was wrecked by mercantile dishonesty. It would have been a historic record of the occasion that gave to American art its greatest impetus."

His Baltimore decorations, depicting the evolution of navigation, are described by himself as "something different from the customary representations, such as a group of young women in their nighties presenting a pianola to the city of New York." His public services "were often executed at the sacrifice of his personal interests." Thus:

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"When Charles F. McKim founded the American Academy of Art at Rome Millet was selected as one of the incorporators and served as secretary up to a few months ago. Then, much against his inclination, at the earnest solicitation of J. Pierpont Morgan—who, as fellow trustee with Millet at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, had conceived a high opinion of his executive capacity—he consented to become the director of the Academy, together with the American School for Classical Studies at Rome, with the idea of reorganizing the work, affiliating or merging the two institutions and housing them and their students in a way to place American prestige at the front among the several national academies of other countries in the Eternal City. He gave himself to this work with all his best energy and enthusiasm and in the highest degree would undoubtedly have achieved the ends aimed at had his life been spared. It will be difficult to fill his place. But if the plans for the Academy should materialize, the institution will be a lasting monument to his memory as well as to that of McKim, his friend and the founder.

"Millet once said that if he could choose his manner of death it would be to live his life in fulness to the end and then be shot in battle. In substance, he had his wish; his was a hero's death."

THIS YEAR'S ACADEMIC OUTPUT

THE YOUNGER GENERATION are heard "knocking at the door" in an alarming volume of sound. Fifty thousand is said to be the academic output of the June graduations, and the gray-haired must hear the oncoming tramp of this army with some alarm for the safety of his office stool. A survey of the whole college field shows that "the number of men and women graduating from college this year is about 66 per cent. more than it was a decade ago," says Mr. Henry T. Claus in the Boston *Transcript*. Furthermore, and a fact causing uneasiness in our older seats of learning, "the State colleges and publicly supported universities are responsible for most of the increase." Another fact which is changing the face of scholarship is that "the number of Bachelors of Arts is not growing to any great extent, while technical, professional, and practical courses are daily becoming more popular." The writer gives a table which exhibits the output of forty-seven important American colleges and universities:

College	*Total No. degrees in 1912*	*Total in 1902*	*Total in 1911*
Allegheny	63	35	64
Amherst	95	97	96
Bates	91	57	92
Bowdoin	98	55	85
Brown	210	187	193
Bryn Mawr	77	68	70
Carnegie Tech	242	..	189
Clark	58	..	35
Colby	69	38	38
Colgate	72	37	48
Columbia	1,504	788	1,334
Grinnell	76	51	83
Hamilton	47	..	30
Harvard	1,000	1,033	1,003
Indiana University	372	124	347
Lehigh	85	45	95
M. A. C.	83	22	43
Middlebury	55	19	55
M. I. T.	286	200	253
Mount Holyoke	167	101	134
New York University	583	339	545
Northwestern	591	506	574
Ohio State	501	141	422
Penn State	266	28	247
Princeton	327	291	268
Radcliffe	117	100	84
Rensselaer	118	21	71
Rutgers	75	72	73
Simmons	95	..	73
Smith	372	229	360
Swarthmore	63	52	68
Syracuse University	480	207	417
Trinity	36	29	36
Tufts	238	137	214
Union	60	38	49
University of Cincinnati	191	121	158
University of Illinois	858	511	798
University of Maine	109	67	133
University of Michigan	1,143	858	1,093
University of Missouri	432	153	383
University of Pennsylvania	828	521	850
University of Pittsburg	284	170	260
University of Vermont	96	89	109
Wellesley	299	155	289
Williams	93	67	97
Worcester Polytechnic	77	44	77
Yale	855	583	904

An examination of the table "reveals a few facts of more than passing significance":

"It is seen, for instance, that Harvard and Amherst graduated more students in 1902 than in 1912; that Bryn Mawr, Rutgers,

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THESMOPHORIA.

Millet's chief bent as a painter was toward mural decoration, and in 1892 he was given charge of the decoration of the Columbian Exposition. Then he turned from the Greek and Roman life which this scene represents to a "significance of realism rather than of abstraction."

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and Trinity made no material gains, and that the decade brought only normal growth to the University of Vermont, Swarthmore, Princeton, Northwestern, and Brown, and that Yale is the only large private university to make any substantial advance.

"The most remarkable increase is that of the Pennsylvania State College, from 28 in 1902 to 266 in 1912. If the institution were only recently founded such a growth could well be understood, but that a college nearly sixty years old should so expand within a decade is truly wonderful. Other large advances are shown to have been made by the following: Allegheny, Bates, Colby, Columbia, Massachusetts Agricultural College, New York University, Ohio State, Rensselaer, Syracuse, Tufts, Cincinnati, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and Worcester Polytechnic. But it will be further noted that most of the colleges in this last list are either State institutions or technical schools. With very few exceptions the strictly arts colleges have not flourished numerically.

AT THE INN.

By Frank D. Millet.

The picture is a complete and harmonious whole; its contrasts are well considered and are effective, and the high degree of finish of every part in no way detracts from the fine unity of the ensemble.

"All of which illustrates, just as does the current unanimous demand for manual training and the like, the tendency of the day toward the practical education. Gilbert Murray only recently made a plea for the rebirth of cultural training in America. His short visit to this country seems to have given him a pretty clear insight into our educational conditions. And the Carnegie Foundation, too, will tell you that the colleges are turning out too many poorly prepared professional men and not enough thoroughly fitted doctors, lawyers, etc. The foundation's suggestion is higher standards in the medical schools whereby all prospective physicians will be required first to take the A.B. course.

"Still further examination will disclose that a good many colleges gave fewer degrees this year than last. In this category are the following: Allegheny, Amherst, Bates, Grinnell, Harvard, Lehigh, Swarthmore, University of Maine, University of Pennsylvania, Vermont, Williams, and Yale, all except two of which are regular privately endowed institutions. Worcester Tech., Trinity, and Middlebury stood exactly still during the year, and Rutgers made merely an inconsequential gain."

If the number of A.B.'s given in 1911 and again in 1912 be taken into account, it will be found that the proportion to the whole body of graduates is relatively small. The past year has even shown a falling-off in some cases of the number of men taking the strictly academic degree:

"Pennsylvania State College, already referred to, has an arts department apparently, but it graduated only seven men this year, and six last year. The college's total graduating class this year numbered 266. The percentage of Bachelors of Arts graduated by some of the leading colleges is as follows: Brown, 30; Colgate, 50; Columbia, 10; Harvard, 40; Indiana, 65; Lehigh, 5; New York University, 3; Northwestern, 20; Ohio State, 28; Princeton, 33; Rutgers, 15; Syracuse, 8; Trinity, 33; Tufts, 12; Union, 16; Illinois, 25; Maine, 25; Michigan, 35; Missouri, 26; Pennsylvania, 4; Pittsburg, 6; Vermont, 5; Yale, 30.

"Such a result as this, deplorable as it may be generally, should be particularly gratifying to Harvard, which is shown to have a larger proportion of arts students than any big university. From a strictly academic standpoint the best showing among the State universities is made by Michigan. Other large institutions appearing in a favorable light are Princeton, Yale, Brown, and Illinois."

That the situation here presented is understood and its dangers appreciated may be seen in the efforts of several of our institutions to remove some of the admission barriers "that have so long stood in the path of the boy who has neither the means nor the inclination to go to a special fitting-school, and who wants to enter college directly from the public high school." We read:

"Harvard, revising its entrance requirements, frankly admitted that the move was in the interest of popularity, stated openly that it wanted more men from the West, and that it sought to be once again a real national university. In a sense it has already gained its end, and even better results may be confidently expected in the future.

"Meanwhile, Yale is in a peculiar dilemma. Like Harvard, it has seen its representation from beyond the Mississippi slowly dwindling, and its place in the hearts of the Westerners being usurped by the State universities. And tho knowing that its rigid admission exactions are the cause of this condition, it finds no immediate and royal way out of the difficulty. While confessing that the Harvard plan appeals, it refuses to adopt it for fear of being accused of copying. President Hadley only recently stated that if Yale had thought of the Harvard method first it might have put it into operation. While extremely anxious to nationalize itself, Yale positively declines to lower its standards of scholarship. . . . . .

"Princeton, a third member of the Eastern 'big four,' has only lately made some important concessions to the boys from the public high schools, and many of the smaller New England colleges have followed or are preparing to follow in its footsteps. . . .

"But it may well be questioned whether relaxation of or modification in admission requirements will of itself serve as an effective check on the onward rush of such universities as Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and California. Time was when the teaching at those institutions was vastly inferior to that of Harvard and Yale. But that condition no longer obtains. Armed with overloaded treasuries, gladly filled by willing legislatures serving the will of appreciative people, the great State universities have come to the East and pretty generally obtained the professors they desired and needed to make their faculty efficient. They have established elaborate extension departments, and made publicity a business to such an extent that their fame has traveled far and wide. They have appealed not only to the men in their own States, but to prospective students in all parts of the country. They have offered every conceivable kind of teaching, and they have been able to make their tuition fees low enough to meet the pocketbook of the poor but intellectually sturdy boy—the kind that every college in the country is looking for.

"Then again, the glamour of tradition is not what it used to be. An advancing wave of materialism now keeps the American boy from taking into consideration the age of a college and makes him think only of the institution that will give him the best education for the least money. And the current notion—baseless tho it may be—that many of our endowed universities are undemocratic and catering more to money than to brains, has also had its effect. And the sooner that the justly famous private schools of the East, in addition to making the roads to their doors easier of travel, let their virtues be known to a now uninformed public, the sooner will their own best interests be served."

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HOW WE SPOILED THE IRISH ACTORS

THE SUBTLEST and perhaps most delicious of all the elements that go to make up that bugaboo of the English mind called "America," is that harm which we unconsciously work to the actors they send over to us. The protest against this insidious danger was loudest of all when Mrs. Patrick Campbell was contemplating her first visit here. She was "so essentially English" that they didn't want her changed in any little degree; her voice was so low and musical that they dreaded the effect of our large playhouses on that delicate instrument; her methods were so refined and intimate that they couldn't bear the thought of their becoming hoidenish. She came and conquered us; but she has probably never been the same again to her kinsfolk beyond the sea. The Irish Players were the last to pass through our corroding fire, and we have it from several witnesses that they have not come through unscathed. Tho the actors are Irish, the English claim a certain proprietary right since these players were successes in London almost before they were thoroughly accepted in Dublin. At the present time they are playing their annual spring engagement in the English capital, and *The Times* thus views them as our latest victims:

"The question to which we all wanted an answer was, of course, what effect the recent visit to America would have had on the acting. Not the exciting events which got into the newspapers, which involved a sad misuse of the staple food of Ireland and drew Lady Gregory and her friends into a prolonged and fierce battle which the Abbey Theater Company triumphantly won. Such things have less effect on the art of acting than the mere fact of playing in America has often been observed to have on British companies. Whether it is the strange audiences or the large houses or something else, companies have often returned from America with an exaggerated style, a laborious way of making points, and a jerky, ostentatious action. And the Abbey Theater Company, tho it has escaped these evils for the most part, has not escaped them entirely. 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' was played by Miss Sara Allgood and the others as beautifully as ever. In 'The Playboy of the Western World' we missed sometimes the liquid ripple of the language, and found overemphasis and overelaboration here and there. Mr. Fred O'Donovan, in particular, was much more heavy in hand and laborious over *Christy* than he used to be; and Mr. Arthur Sinclair has worked up the drunkenness of *Michael James* till he is slower than ever was Sir Henry Irving. These, we hope, are faults that will disappear in a few nights, when the company has grown used to the small theater and to an audience most of whom must be perfectly familiar with one of the most fascinating plays ever written. If we missed Miss Moire O'Neill as *Pegeen Mike* (and that we shall always do), we had a very good performance of the part from Miss Eithne Magee, who played it all through the American tour."

This critic, it will be seen, is not without his note of hope, but the critic of the London *Evening Standard*, assuming the inevitable, finds nothing to hope for. Can it be we have done all this?—

"The Abbey Theater Company have achieved great fame. They have become an international feature in the dramatic history of our time.

"They appeared last night at the Court Theater in that strange and fascinating play of Synge, 'The Playboy of the Western World,' one of the most sparkling, one of the most fantastic in their repertoire. Yet the sparkle was not there; the freshness, the spontaneity, the innocence of their artistry had deserted them.

"They were palpably actors playing their parts.

"There may be any one of half a dozen causes to account for this. The absence of Miss Moire O'Neill from the part of *Pegeen*, overanxiety at the reappearance in London, lassitude after a long American tour—one may advance all these explanations and still be unconvinced that the true reason has been found. But the sad fact remains that the witchery that once held us all in willing bondage to these naive players of Irish peasant life no longer exerted its old spell. In only two of the players was there no sign of any change. Mr. Arthur Sinclair as *Michael James Flaherty* was as delicious as ever, and Miss Eileen O'Doherty in 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan,' which was played as a curtain-raiser, showed that she had lost none of her power to depict truthfully the strangely pathetic fatalistic old women that she has so finely depicted in the past. Perhaps the others will regain their sureness of touch as the season goes on.

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THE WINDOW-SEAT.

From the Painting by Frank D. Millet.

An inspiration derived from the English country where he was a neighbor of Abbey, Sargent, Mary Anderson, and others, at Broadway in Worcestershire.

Critics, like doctors, however, often disagree. Dramatic critics, we have often shown, are especially prone to this. But the question naturally arises, if we are to blame for what *The Times* and *Evening Standard* see amiss, are we also responsible for what *The Pall Mall Gazette* finds to praise? Thus:

"With the exception of Miss Eithne Magee, the new *Pegeen*, and in every way a very vivid figure, the performance was the same as that of last summer. Mr. O'Donovan was better than ever as *Christy Mahon*, for he spoke more slowly and let the splendor of the language sink more surely into the hearts and minds of the audience. Mr. Arthur Sinclair's *Michael James* has become nothing less than a comic masterpiece, particularly in the last act; and Miss Allgood as the *Widow Quin*, and Mr. Morgan as *Old Mahon* repeat perfect performances. Mr. J. M. Kerrigan was, we think, a new *Shawn Keogh*—a shade too virile, perhaps, for the part, but getting any amount of 'point' out of his lines. He is one of the best actors in the company. In a hundred matters of minor circumstance the whole performance was rich in significance and truth; and the audience sat fascinated."

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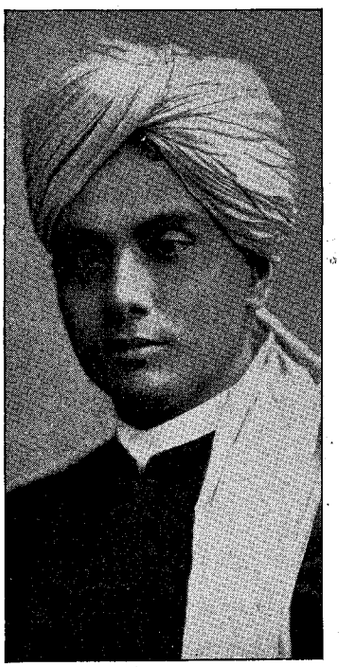
STRANGE GODS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

THE CHURCHES of America are spending annually more than $20,000,000 for foreign missions; but from the very fields where all this money is garnered, the Eastern religions, against which these efforts are made, are gathering their harvest also. The East is sending its emissaries to us, "and to-day the tinkling temple-bells of heathendom ring out with a derisive jarring sound, not only in the Far East, but in many sections of Christian America." It is the women who are mainly infected, points out Mrs. Gross Alexander in *The Methodist Quarterly Review* (Nashville, July). "'Yoga' classes, which were first made fashionable by the society set, have become in many cities as popular as Browning and Shakespeare classes." "Placing the Hindu Scriptures above the Bible, many women to-day are studying these teachings who were formerly Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and Jewesses." The present writer quotes from another woman, Mabel Potter Daggett, who has investigated certain centers of Eastern thought, particularly that one located at Green Acre, N. H., where are held annual summer meetings.



SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,
One of the most successful and popular preachers of Vedantism in America.

"Altho the Swamis' following includes some men of learning and college professors who wish to investigate a science brought from the roof of the world, most of its recruits are among women. A greater menace than that of image-worship lurks in the teachings of the Hindu Mystics. The casual observer would not discover it. Only those who reach the inner circles become acquainted with the mysteries revealed to the adepts. The descent from Christianity to heathenism is by such easy stages that the novice scarcely realizes she is led. But it is a dangerous study for luring any but the best-balanced minds. In the pursuit of it the listening devotee is offering sacrifices many times at the cost of her mind and soul. Miss Farmer was a familiar figure for years, attending the Green Acre School for which she gave her fortune. But living in the atmosphere of that strange and impenetrable cult unbalanced her mind, and she is now an inmate of the insane asylum in Waverly, Mass. In Chicago a few years ago, Miss Reuss, a Jewess of culture and refinement, was taken screaming and praying from the Mazdaznan Temple of the Sun, to be incarcerated as a raving maniac in an Illinois asylum. At the death of Mrs. Ole Bull, of Cambridge, Mass., widow of the world-renowned violinist, she bequeathed several hundred thousand dollars to the Vedantist Society. But it was set aside by the courts on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence. Mrs. May Wright Sewell, the club-woman of national repute, is said to be a physical wreck through the practises of Yoga and the study of occultism. Many more examples could be cited of wrecked minds lost through the pursuit of this philosophy."

The core of Hinduism that is studied in this country, says Mr. Robert E. Speer, as quoted by the author, "is the Vedanta philosophy, the old pantheism of India read full of new meaning through contact with Western thought and Christianity." "There is always generous room in its pantheon," he adds, "for any new god not already listed. . . . There have been so many interpolations and modifications to suit the peoples of all sections and countries that there is the widest range of thought possible, and no divinity objectionable to Western sensibilities is forced on one." One of the Hindu priests who came to America was Baba Bharati, "formerly a hill hermit from Tibet." After the first five years of his stay in America he made preparations to return for a time to India, and a farewell meeting "was presided over by a former minister of the Gospel." At this meeting Baba Bharati said:

"It has been my privilege these five years past to preach to you your own Christ, even as much as my god Krishna. I came not here to thrust my religion upon you, but to help you to understand your own God and your own religion. If I have talked of Krishna and of the Vedas and Hindu philosophy, it was only to illuminate the teachings of your own Christ, to present him before you in the limelight of the Vedas, and the *x*-ray of our scientific philosophies."

This article also deals with another form of Eastern worship practised in many cities of the United States—namely, "the teachings and practises of sun-worship, under the God Salaam Aleikum, the supreme lord of the Zend-Avesta, of whom Zoroaster was the great prophet." Mrs. Daggett is quoted to this effect:

"At least fourteen thousand Americans are joining daily in this worship of the Lord Mazda and the daily adoration of the Sun. There are Mazdaznan centers in thirty cities of the United States, as well as in Canada, South America, England, Germany, and Switzerland, and they are all the remarkable growth of the past ten years! It was about 1901 that 'His Humbleness, the Prince of Peace,' appeared in Chicago. His largest temple is located there on Lake Park Avenue, while his lesser one stands on the lawn of Dr. Hilton's residence, in Lowell; and ground has been consecrated for a third temple in Montreal. That the Sun may do its perfect work, the cult encourages the wearing of as little clothing as the law allows. 'Her Blessedness,' Mrs. Hilton, is believed to have once been the Queen of Sheba, and hence her present high rank. She is said to be a cultured and handsome woman, with old mysteries slumbering in the depths of her beautiful eyes. . . . They offer, through their religion, to bring peace and beauty to those who seek it at their hands.

"Meat is rigidly eschewed. Fresh violets and sheep sorrel are served for breakfast, tea is brewed from rose-leaves. A pinch of brown sand is taken at intervals, to give tone to the stomach. Then there are classes in breathing and concentration. And when all dieting, bathing, and breathing fail to bring beauty, there are cosmetics sold on the side that supplement the results."

Other branches of Hinduism are being introduced, one of which, "the tautras," declares Mrs. Alexander, "represents the climax of Eastern abominations, and is Hindu idolatry in its vilest stage." For

"Its rites are much in common with the worship of Baal and Moloch by the ancient Assyrians. Thus it is the Hinduism that reaches, in its myriad ramifications and wide span, from the heights of the Bhagavad Gîta to the lowest and most revolting heathen idolatry that has brought to America the Yoga philosophy, with its strange and unaccountable charms for a certain class of educated women. The devotees of this cult are by no means confined to the extreme East or West. Branch societies, with Swamis in charge, are maintained in Pittsburg, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, and San Francisco, to say nothing of the many circles and clubs in smaller places. Is it any wonder that missionaries on the foreign field, hearing of these strange facts, are sending to their home offices in New York and Boston the peremptory inquiry, 'What do women of Christian America *mean?*'"

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A FRIEND OF EAST-SIDE CHILDREN

A WOMAN whose name will be coupled with some of the most progressive ideas relating to the physical welfare of pupils in New York's East Side was Miss Julia Richman. She died in Paris on June 25, and the secular press, as well as the Hebrew which represent her religious faith, unite in estimating the city's loss. She was educated in the public schools and Normal College of this city, and made a remarkable record as a teacher. "She was one of the first Jewish women appointed as principal in this city, and also one of the youngest," says *The American Hebrew* (New York). In her next position, that of district superintendent, she was again the first woman to hold such a post. In social philanthropy her leadership is memorable in the initiation of curative methods for defective children. Thus:

JULIA RICHMAN,
Who first introduced eye-examination of New York schoolchildren.

"She organized the consumptives' outdoor home, which was the first organization to employ a boat as a living-place for those with weak lungs. She made a study of defectives, and it was through her instrumentality that classes for defectives became a part of New York's educational system. She organized the first classes. She had also an interest in children suffering from physical disabilities, and it was through her that eye-examination of children was begun, and glasses furnished when needed. She was always sympathetic with children, and especially toward the wayward-inclined boy and girl. She saw the educational needs of the city, and she was always in the van of those fighting for educational betterment. One of her last works was the establishment of an employment agency to look out for the children forced by necessity to leave school as soon as the school laws permit.

"As for her Jewish interests, it may be said that she gave her best efforts to the application of her experience and talents as a teacher to Jewish educational problems in New York, as well as to other phases of Jewish educational activity in the country at large. She was a coworker in the Jewish Chautauqua Society, being a member of its educational council. She was a director of the Hebrew Free School Association, a charter member of the Council of Jewish Women and a member of its committee on religious work for six years, and she had the honor of being the first president of the Young Women's Hebrew Association. But a great deal of credit must be accorded Miss Richman for her devotion to the Educational Alliance, on whose board of directors she was one of the most capable and self-sacrificing members. Many of the alterations in method adopted by the Alliance to meet changing conditions may be attributed to her pedagogical intelligence and far-sight. Her influence with the Board, composed of men of large attainments, was most pronounced, for at all times she displayed a keen insight into conditions on the East Side, and an experienced sense of the practical. She believed in education that had pragmatic value, and she was deeply concerned for the religious and moral education of the patrons of the institution. Her position in the public-school system enabled her to use her experiences there for the betterment of the Alliance, which fortified her in her work as district superintendent."

The New York *Times* calls attention to her conquest over corrupt political influences in pursuit of her favorite reforms:

"A strong cabal was formed in the Seward Park neighborhood to counteract her efforts to reform and purify the district, and free its children from degrading influences, and, with political backing, charges were preferred against her which were clearly disproved in an investigation by a committee of the Board of Education. The value of Miss Richman's long services to the city was, in the end, fully recognized, and she had wide repute both as an instructor and a manager in educational work."

TO DRAW "SMITH" BACK TO CHURCH

"SMITH" would go to church if the church could be made over so as to attract him. Apparently Smith is himself a hopeless person—he thinks his own spiritual status entirely satisfactory. As the clever novelist, Mr. Meredith Nicholson, pictures him for us, he "does not care a farthing about the state of his soul. Nothing, in fact, interests him less." He does, however, believe "churches are a good thing, and he will do almost anything for a church but attend its services." This belief is further expanded to imply that "the church is a good thing for Jones and me, but that, as for himself, he gets on comfortably without it." This diagnosis that Mr. Nicholson presents in *The Atlantic Monthly* doubtless represents many cases. Smith, too, has his reasons, among them these:

"Smith's trouble is, if I understand him, not with faith after all, but with works. The Church does not impress him as being an efficient machine that yields adequate returns upon the investment. If Smith can be brought to works through faith, well enough; but he is far more critical of works than of faith. Works are within the range of his experience; he admires achievement; show him a foundation of works and interest him in strengthening that foundation and in building upon it, and his faith will take care of itself.

"The word we encounter oftenest in the business world nowadays is efficiency; the thing of which Smith must first be convinced is that the Church may be made efficient. And on that ground he must be met honestly, for Smith is a practical being, who surveys religion as everything else with an eye of calculation. At a time when the ethical spirit in America is more healthy and vigorous than ever before, Smith does not connect the movements of which he is aware in business and politics with religion. Religion seems to him to be a poor, starved side issue, not a source and guiding spirit in the phenomena he observes and respects.

"The economic waste represented in church investment and administration does not impress Smith favorably, nor does it awaken admiration in Jones or in me. Smith knows that two groceries on opposite sides of a street are usually one too many. We used to be told that denominational rivalry aroused zeal, but this can not longer be more than an absurd pretense. This idea that competition is essential to the successful extension of Christianity continues to bring into being many crippled and dying churches, as Smith well knows. And he has witnessed, too, a deterioration of the Church's power through its abandonment of philanthropic work to secular agencies, while churches of the familiar type, locked up tight all the week save for a prayer-meeting and choir-practise, have nothing to do. What strikes Smith is their utter wastefulness and futility."

Mr. Nicholson would urge the Church to get hold of Smith by rescuing itself from this futility; and "of all the suggestions that have been made for the renewal of the Church's life, church union, upon the broadest lines directed to the increase of the Church's efficiency in spiritual and social service, is the one most likely to bring Smith back to the fold." How "broad" Mr. Nicholson's "lines" are may be seen by this sketch of them:

"In the end, unity, if ever it takes practical form, must become a local question. This is certainly true in so far as the urban field is concerned, and I may say in parenthesis that, in my own State, the country churches are already practising a kind of unification, in regions where the automobile and the interurban railway make it possible for farm and village folk to run into town to church. Many rural churches have been abandoned and boarded up, their congregations in this way

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forming new religious and social units. I suggest that in towns and cities where the weaknesses resulting from denominational rivalry are most apparent, the problems of unification be taken up in a purely local way. I propose the appointment of local commissions, representative of all Protestant bodies, to study the question and devise plans for increasing the efficiency of existing churches, and to consider ways and means of bringing the Church into vital touch with the particular community under scrutiny. This should be done in a spirit of absolute honesty, without envy, hatred, or malice. The test of service should be applied relentlessly, and every religious society should make an honest showing of its condition and needs.

"Upon the trial-balance thus struck there should be, wherever needed, an entirely new redistribution of Church property, based wholly upon local and neighborhood needs. For example, the familiar, badly housed, struggling mission in an industrial center would be able to at once anticipate the fruits of years of labor, through the elimination of unnecessary churches in quarters already oversupplied. Not only should body and soul be cared for in the vigorous institutional church, the church of the future, but there is no reason why theatrical entertainments, concerts, and dances should not be provided. Many signs encourage the belief that the drama has a great future in America, and the reorganized, redistributed churches might well seize upon it as a powerful auxiliary and ally. Scores of motion-picture shows in every city testify to the growing demand for amusement, and they conceal much mischief; and the public dance-house is a notorious breeder of vice.

"Let us consider that millions of dollars are invested in American churches which are, in the main, open only once or twice a week, and that fear of defiling the temple is hardly justification for the small amount of actual service performed by the greater number of churches of the old type. By introducing amusements, the institutional church—the 'department church,' if you like—would not only meet a need, but it would thus eliminate many elements of competition. The people living about a strong institutional church would find it, in a new sense, 'a church home.' The doors should stand open seven days in the week to 'all such as have erred and are deceived'; and men and women should be waiting at the portals 'to comfort and help the weak-hearted, and to raise up those who fall.'"

WORK FOR THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

THE REPEATED ASSERTION that religious journalism is on the wane is characterized by *The Churchman* (New York) as "a delusion that dies hard." The actual fact, adds the editor of this Episcopalian weekly, is "precisely the contrary." He backs up his statement by a quotation from the report of the Publicity Committee of the Men and Religion Movement, to the effect that "the circulation of more than two-thirds of the papers is larger now than it was five years ago, and the percentage of subscription renewals (75 per cent., and over) is shown to be fully 20 to 40 per cent. higher than that of many popular magazines." There have been new demands made of the Church press, but, insists this editor, a new journalism has arisen to meet them. One demand, which might be more fully met than it is, is thus stated by a report made by the Publicity Commission to the recent Christian Conservation Congress in New York: "There is plenty of news in religion, but there must be more religion in newspaper men and more newspaper instinct in religious men ere the important service of revealing to the unchurched world Christian thought and activity as it really is can be adequately performed." These words, says *The Churchman*, "go to the heart of one of the chief problems of the religious press." The complaint is still general that there is in religious journals "a lack of immediate, vital, human interest." Or, as one of the answers received to the questionings of the Commission puts it:

"A real life-story in this country is what interests me. . . . I would like to have stories of just common, ordinary people—stories that reflect their lives, their hopes and ambitions—the farmer, the baker, and the candlestick-maker, on the phase of religious work and life they meet in their daily routine. I find that some mighty interesting theories and helpful suggestions come from our ordinary men—that is to say, we think they are ordinary, but, as a matter of fact, they are extraordinary, when you come to find out the loads they carry and the hard spots they work over, and also some of the reasons why and how they do it."

And *The Churchman* comments:

"What this reader wants is a 'story' that shall be widely typical of Christian experience, and have in itself or in the telling a dramatic quality that lifts it out of the commonplace. It would be well worth the while of workers in the backwaters of the city, or on the far-flung picket-line of the Church's frontier, to watch for these dramatic moments, and, in *Captain Cuttle's* phrase, 'When found, make note on.' . . . . . .

"No secular paper could rival for a Christian the interest of a paper that could gather to spread abroad again the story of each week's adventure for the highest of all callings, the most compelling of all interests. It is a thousand pities that so much that might be an inspiration to many remains hidden. Hardly a week goes by that some private letter does not come to our notice to remind us how rich the life of the Church is in unobserved example. The common cause suffers because the newspaper instinct is not cultivated by religious men."

In England, as well as in this country, the problem is seen to be a vital one. Refusing, like the New York editor, to admit the justice of disparaging criticism of the Church press, the Rev. W. Hardy Harwood calls, in *The British Congregationalist* (London), for higher ideals of religious journalism. In the first place, he says, it should be remembered that the church papers are not class or professional organs, like those of the sporting world, the legal profession, the literary circles.

"The sectional standpoint ought not to be admitted in religious matters. . . . Religion does not claim to be merely one among many interests, but the supreme interest, leavening and purifying all others. So that the point of view of a religious journal should not be that of a mere segment of the circle of life, but rather that of the center of the circle."

Nor should the religious journal see things "in the proportion of the passing hours, as the daily paper must needs do." Its first concern, we are told, "is to come nearer to the historical proportion, for it is in the larger view of history that we come nearer to the divine standpoint." Then, too,

"It has something greater to do than to reflect the mere average life of the religious communities for which it speaks. It should seek to reflect the best aspects of our common religious life, and also to set forth those better things to which we have not yet attained."

Another important way in which this writer thinks "the religious journal can help to meet a real need of our modern life," is thus explained:

"The great social and industrial movements of to-day have a very definite religious significance. The questions arising out of them will never be solved as mere questions of politics or economics. They must be treated as spiritual movements if they are to be properly directed."

Finally,

"A religious journal may be a distinct aid to the devotional and intellectual life of many who are living and laboring under conditions that tend to cramp and depress both mind and soul. Such a man should put down his journal feeling that he has been uplifted to a higher level. If he find there nothing but a reflection of the life with which he is perfectly familiar, and the constant harping upon a few strings because they happen to be popular, he will probably be deprest. But if some of the best minds and most devout souls of the community have tried to share with him the help that comes to themselves; if men who are doing difficult tasks tell him of the sources from which they have derived strength and courage; if men who have become experts in some branch of service share with him their experiences, and, above all, if the whole tone of the paper is such as to have brought him, with all his difficulties and perplexities, into the presence of his Lord and Master, then the religious journal will have been a help for which there can be no money consideration."

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MOTOR-TRUCKS AND MOTOR-CARS

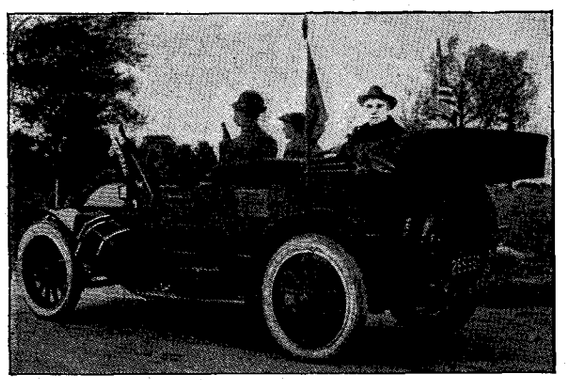
GASOLINE STILL HIGHER

THE price of gasoline is still going up. On June 26, as remarked by *Motor World*, the producers "again tested their inflating apparatus," the result being an advance to 16 cents per gallon. This is believed to be "the highest price at which gasoline has sold since the Civil War." Six months ago it was selling at 9 cents. For each month since January 1 one cent has been added to the price. Critics maintain that, with these advances, the quality has deteriorated. *Motor World*, commenting on the advance, says:

"At the offices of the Standard Oil Co. they pay a genial gentleman something like $20,000 a year to 'explain things' to newspaper men and other callers. His efforts to explain the advance in the price of gasoline are visibly painful, however. The gentleman knows little regarding production and quality, and when price is mentioned he merely presses a button in his interior and, forthwith, Supply and Demand appear on the scene. They are rollicking, good-natured chaps, but unfortunately they are deaf and dumb, and, as they appear only to disappear, it requires a magician to find their abiding-place.

"From other sources saturated with Standard Oil, however, more real information is obtainable, but not concerning prices, which are given to them but to obey. These sources admit that not all of the gasoline sold is 'up to test,' or of a quality such as once was generally dispensed. But the fault lies, not with Standard Oil fuel, but, if you will believe it, with the fuel supplied by other and smaller companies, some of whom, it is declared, are supplying gasoline which tests but 59°. Standard Oil itself, however, supplies several grades of gasoline. That which is commonly supplied garages—and which now is sold to them at 16 cents per gallon—is supposed to be about 67°, but no guaranty attaches to it.

"It is stuff that is commonly known as 'auto-naphtha' and 'stove gasoline.' The same article sold in wood barrels to other than garages now stands at 18¾ cents per gallon, and 17 cents in steel barrels; 68° to 70° gasoline in the same receptacles sells for 20 and 18 cents per gallon, and 70°-72° for 21 and 19 cents, but the latter grades are not in general use and are supplied only when specified. These prices are those that prevail since the one cent was added on June 26, and which are likely to prevail until Supply and Demand trot out next month."



From "Motor Age."

A. L. WESTGARD (TO THE LEFT OF THE DRIVER) IN THE CAR IN WHICH HE IS NOW EXPLORING ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC.

TRANSCONTINENTAL PATH-FINDING

What is declared by *The Horseless Age* to be "undoubtedly the greatest path-finding effort ever made" has just been undertaken by A. L. Westgard, the official pathfinder of the American Automobile Association, whose previous work in crossing the continent has been chronicled in these pages. Mr. Westgard left New York on June 10, expecting to make a triple tour in order to survey, map, and standardize routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has already crossed the continent in cars three times. One of his famous trips was made in a motor-truck; that trip is believed to be the "most severe journey ever made by an automobile."

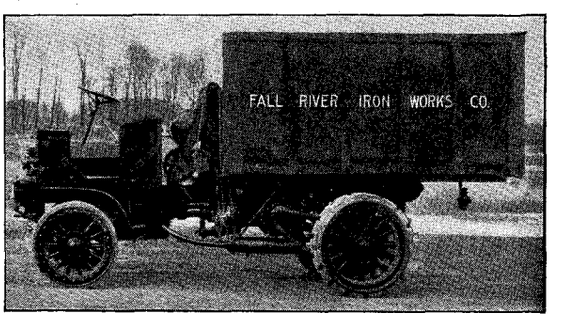
Mr. Westgard left New York by the Fort Lee ferry, and was accompanied, as usual on these trips, by his wife. Mrs. Westgard is declared to be of great assistance to her husband in consequence of her knowledge of roads and routes and in checking up data to be used in the official touring-book. An illustration elsewhere shows Mr. Westgard seated in his car. He occupies the front seat. His driver is named Scholler, a good mechanic as well as driver. Mr. Westgard proceeded to Albany, and thence expected to go to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Minneapolis on the first route to be laid out. From the Twin Cities his path lies through North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington to Seattle. His middle route is from San Francisco, through Salt Lake City, Denver, and Omaha to Chicago, and thence to Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, Watkins, Elmira, Binghamton, the Catskills, and Hudson River to New York. His third route is from New York via Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington, and along the old national highway to Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, and thence to Central Kansas and Colorado Springs, across the Rocky Mountains via Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, as shown in the map on page 68.

AMERICAN MOTOR-CARS EXPORTED

It is declared, in a Washington letter to *Motor Age*, that the number of American motor-cars exported during the fiscal year recently closed will reach about 20,000, the value of which is estimated at $27,000,000. Following is a table of shipments for the month of April, and for the ten months ending in April this year.

Exported to:	No.	Value.
	April	
United Kingdom	579	$463,560
France	104	66,683
Germany	64	46,735
Italy	21	16,181
Other Europe	169	132,093
Canada	809	1,004,638
Mexico	16	22,291
South America	131	167,911
British Oceania	134	137,124
Asia and other Oceania	140	160,215
Other countries	28	28,353
Exported to:	No.	Value.
	10 months	
United Kingdom	4,716	$3,765,765
France	444	370,836
Germany	212	153,721
Italy	139	122,247
Other Europe	858	715,186
Canada	4,424	5,181,232
Mexico	258	394,759
South America	1,282	1,553,629
British Oceania	3,034	2,725,047
Asia and other Oceania	849	889,368
Other countries	321	315,976

Along with these figures are given corresponding ones for importations into this country of cars made in Europe as follows:



ONE OF THE MOST RECENT TYPES OF COAL-TRUCKS.

Imported from:	No.	Value.
	April	
United Kingdom	10	23,817
France	34	74,489
Germany	8	20,075
Italy	3	7,579
Other countries	4	7,896
Imported from:	No.	Value.
	10 months	
United Kingdom	170	389,182
France	339	818,564
Germany	108	240,393
Italy	115	171,706
Other countries	113	247,650

Commenting on the figures in the first table, the writer says:

"The statement made above is necessarily in very round terms, for the bureau of statistics, upon whose figures the estimate is based, has at present detailed figures covering but 10 months. They show, however, nearly 17,000 cars exported to foreign countries in the 10 months ending with April, valued at $16,470,147; parts thereof, $3,296,348; tires, separately from cars, $2,063,603, and motor-engines two-thirds of a million dollars, making a total for the 10 months of practically $22,000,000, and fully justifying the assertion that for the full 12 months the total will approximate, and probably exceed, $27,000,000. This figure includes only the exports to foreign countries, and is exclusive of the

From "The Automobile."

A CAR WHICH A FRENCH PRIEST HAS USED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 21 YEARS.

900 cars sent to our non-contiguous territories, valued at about $1,500,000.

"This total of $27,000,000 worth of motor-cars sent out of the country in 1912

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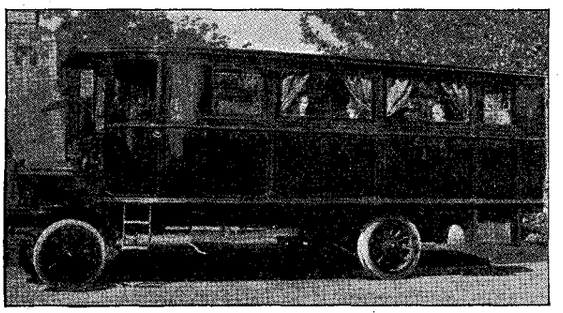
is in marked contrast with the figures of a decade ago, 1902, which, by the way, was the first year in which the bureau of statistics found the exports of motor-cars of sufficient importance to justify a separate record, the total for that year being a little less than $1,000,000, as against $27,000,000 ten years later.

"The growth in exports of motor-cars from the United States has been especially marked during the period since 1905, this growth being coincident with the expansion of the domestic industry and a corresponding decrease in imports of cars. Thus, in the period from 1899 to 1904 the value of



From "The Commercial Vehicle."

A THIRTY-TWO PASSENGER FUNERAL-CAR.

domestic manufactures of this class of articles increased about $25,000,000, from $5,000,000 in 1899 to $30,000,000 in 1904, while in the period from 1904 to 1909 the value of the output increased practically $220,000,000, from $30,000,000 in 1904 to $249,000,000 in 1909. Accompanying this notable growth of production, the imports of cars decreased from $4,500,000 in 1906 and $4,750,000 in 1907 to approximately $2,500,000 in 1912.

"While France still leads the world in exports of motor-cars, the United States surpasses that and all other countries in rapidity of growth of production and exportation. For example, our own exports of that class of articles have increased from $5,000,000 in the calendar year 1908 to nearly $20,000,000 in 1911, while in the same period those of France increased from $24,600,000 to $31,700,000; those of the United Kingdom from $7,600,000 to $15,500,000; those of Germany from $3,000,000 to $11,000,000, and those of Italy from $5,500,000 to $6,100,000. Thus in the brief 3-year period from 1908 to 1911 there was an absolute gain of about $15,000,000, or 300 per cent., in exports from the United States; of $7,900,000, or over 100 per cent., in those from the United Kingdom; of $8,000,000, or 266 per cent., in those from Germany, and of $600,000, or slightly more than 10 per cent., in those from Italy.

"The fall in export price of motor-cars is an especially striking feature of the bureau of statistics' figures. They show an average valuation for all motor-cars exported in 1909 of $1,800 each, and in 1912 of $980, the average export price in 1912 being thus but a little more than one-half that of 1909. This remarkable fall in the average valuation of the motor-cars exported is due in part to a general reduction in the selling price of motor-cars during the period in question, a disposition on the part of manufacturers to reduce the price of the machines to meet popular demand, but more especially to the fact that large numbers of partially used or second-hand cars are in recent years being exported to Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies, thus reducing the average valuation."

SELLING TRUCKS ON CREDIT

Manufacturers of trucks and dealers in them have as one of their formidable problems the terms on which trucks shall be sold. "From every city in the country," says *Motor Age*, "comes the question of how to finance the deal." This question is raised mainly with reference to sales made of single trucks to business men whose resources are small, such as retail grocers, butchers, furniture houses, and florists. While these usually "operate on small capital," they have watched the motor-truck business, have learned how economical it is in operation, but they "can not get enough ready cash to buy one." The retail grocer, for example, in a semi-residential neighborhood "can only exist by turning his capital over every few weeks." He seldom commands sufficient ready cash to buy a delivery-wagon. The salesman of trucks therefore faces the problem, not only of making a sale, but of arranging a scheme by which a tradesman may purchase a truck and eventually pay for it. What the tradesman wants and usually must have is time in which to pay for the truck. He is often able to pay one-third, or perhaps more, in cash, but frequently desires to give notes, due at different periods, for the remainder. The writer in *Motor Age* says of the methods employed and their workable features:

"One or two makers of such vehicles have been taking such notes, but while this can be done through a factory branch,

From "The Power Wagon."

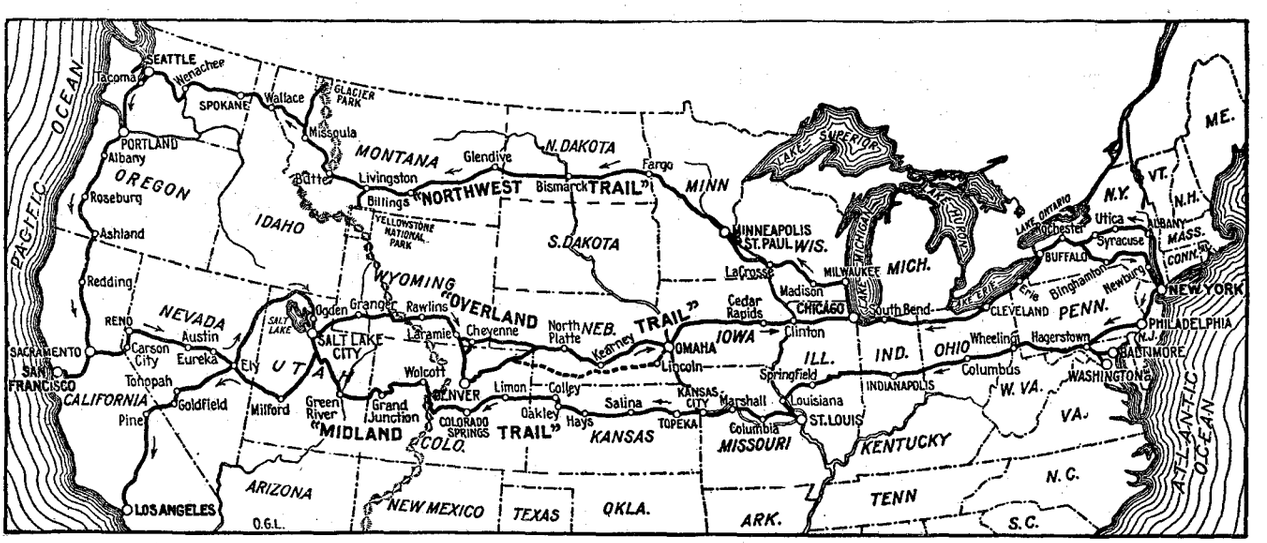
ONE OF A FLEET OF 10-TON COAL-TRUCKS USED BY A NEW YORK FIRM.

it is impossible for the dealer to do it, who has to pay his deposit with order and cash on delivery of the machine. For him to turn over to the note field will call for a readjustment of his own finances, which can not be done without the factory in turn having to change its financing policies. All told, this one little problem is going to be a big factor in the course of a year or eighteen months, and those factories building light delivery-wagons and hoping to use big deposits and cash-on-delivery money in pushing through the product in the factory will have to make some alterations in their plans.

"Some dealers prefer to take mortgages on the machines in preference to notes. Many buyers object to the legal publicity that must accompany such a purchase. With others the judgment-note is used, and other varied means are resorted to. No matter what the method pursued, the maker can not overlook the one big fact that if he wants to reach many of such buyers he has to devise some credit system. The banks were looked to as a probable solution, it being expected that many of them would be willing to advance the necessary funds to a small merchant on his cash sales.

"A canvass of several dozen banks has brought forth the fact that they will not advance money to these merchants for the purchase of a motor delivery-wagon. The bank deposit of these companies is in many cases almost a negligible quantity, and in view of this the banks are standing firm on the matter. Several of the bank cashiers have stated that they are perfectly willing to advance money where the business of the

(*Continued on page* 70)



TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES WHICH A. L. WESTGARD IS NOW SURVEYING AND MAPPING OUT.

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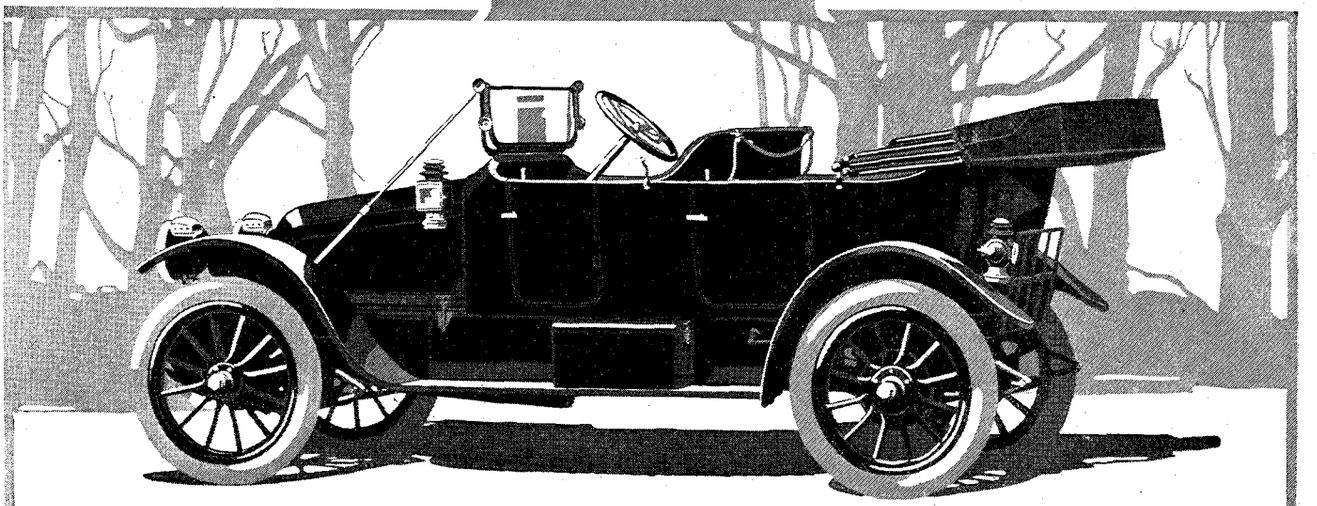
Franklin



They Barred Us Out

The Quaker City Motor Club of Philadelphia conducted an economy run for motor cars, in April, open to all pleasure cars with the exception of air-cooled cars—**and the only air-cooled car in Philadelphia is the Franklin.**

What They Did

In the Quaker City Motor Club contest—open to water-cooled cars only—first prize for economy was awarded to a two-passenger car that used 2 gallons 28 ounces of fuel and covered 61.8 miles. The average was 22.07 miles to the gallon.

What We Have Done

46.1 miles on one gallon of gasoline was the Franklin record in an economy contest conducted by the Automobile Club of Buffalo open to all.

87 miles on 2 gallons of gasoline was another Franklin record made in an economy run held by the Automobile Club of America open to all.

Sales of Franklin cars in Philadelphia are 300% over sales for last year

Franklin economy records have never been beaten. They are the highest proof of the superior efficiency of the Franklin air-cooled motor. The world's economy record for motor trucks, 44/100 of a cent per ton mile, is held by a Franklin.

Franklin "Little Six" is the solution of the problem of heavy upkeep. A small six-cylinder car, it costs no more to run than a four-cylinder car of the same size and power.

Write for this folder, "They Barred Us Out"

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y

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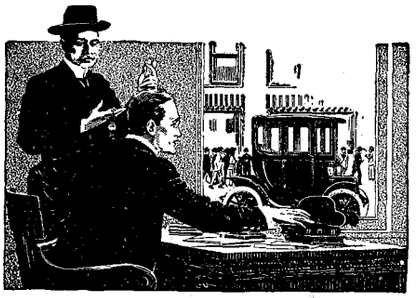

"—my Electric is at the door"

HAVE you noticed that more men are driving Electrics each day? Men of big affairs are coming to appreciate *more* and *more* the Electric's wide sphere of usefulness in daily business life—the economy and dependability of this ideal town car.

The Electric is fast becoming the man's *personal* car because of its simplicity of operation and freedom from mechanical difficulties. Always ready — no cranking — no shifting of gears—and as much speed as any business man desires.

The Electric is the Car of Double Service

In any sort of weather, the Electric will take you anywhere. It is not only the efficient business car but a distinctive, luxurious social car as well. Your wife or daughter—even a child—can run it. Its purchase price is reasonable and maintenance expense is reduced to a minimum. The cost of operation is *less* than that of any other type of motor car — and it is steadily *decreasing*.

Upon request, the Information Bureau of this Association will gladly send you interesting literature about the Electric Vehicle. Write today.

Before you buy any car —consider the Electric

ELECTRIC VEHICLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
124 W. 42nd St.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
(11)

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND CARS

(*Continued from page* 68)

house with the bank has been such as to warrant it, but in so many cases where the banks have been approached to advance funds the connections of the firm with the bank have not been sufficiently satisfactory to justify such."

The problem exists also to some extent in sales made to larger business houses, inducing "big industrial houses that require a score or more of trucks to replace their present horse equipment":

"Where a concern orders fifty three-ton trucks there is an outlay of $150,000. If such a deal is cash it means more or less financing. These industrial houses when buying other machinery pay partly in cash and give a series of notes maturing at different periods over a year or more. They want to buy trucks on the same plan. The big truck-maker will have difficulty in this. He has put all of his ready cash into experimental work, into factories, and into equipment, and if he in turn expects to give time in payment he will have to make new purchasing arrangements with many from whom he gets his raw materials and parts. This situation is new with the motor industry. It did not present itself in the pleasure-car field, largely because the sales were individual and the buyer invariably had the ready cash, because if he did not have sufficient ready cash to purchase the machine it was a certainty he would not have enough to operate it.

"Without sufficient cash to purchase a motor-truck or delivery-wagon many will be saying, Why does not the buyer remain content with the horse? The answer to this question is one of the biggest commendations to the motor-vehicle. The grocer, the butcher, the dyer and cleaner, the baker, the clothing merchant, and hosts of others expect that the motor-vehicle will cost more to operate than their present horse equipment, but they know from the experience of others that they can increase their business with the motor-vehicle; that with it they can give quicker delivery, which is one of the great essentials of the present day. They know that with the motor-truck the radius of sales area is increased. Up to the present the limit of the horse operation has been the limit of the merchant's business. He has refused to sell his goods beyond certain boundaries from his store; the cost of delivery would be too great. The merchant using a one-horse wagon finds that he must buy another horse, and even then he can not cover the area he wants to. The merchant with two one-horse wagons finds that he must have one horse in reserve in order to care for his trade, and even with the third horse he can scarcely give the service demanded, and can not give the service that his rival with a motor furnishes. Finally, after having gone over the entire problem, there remains but one course, namely, that of buying a motor-vehicle suitable for his needs."

FIRE-MOTORS IN INCREASING USE

The investments of municipalities in fire-engines propelled by motors continue to increase all over the country. New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg were pioneers in making such investments. Advertisements asking for bids have recently been put out by several other cities, including Scranton, which will raise $40,000; Cincinnati, $60,000; Columbus, Ohio, $50,000; and St. Joseph, Mo., $75,000. It is believed that altogether in the present year American cities will purchase about $3,000,000 worth of fire-apparatus propelled by motors. The outlook for 1913 is said to be even better. Following is a list of towns and cities which *The Power Wagon* understands to be seriously contemplating the purchase of motor fire-apparatus:

Hot Springs, Ark.
Grass Valley, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Clara, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Danbury, Conn.
New Britain, Conn.
New London, Conn.
Trinidad, Colo.
Wilmington, Del.
DeLand, Fla.
Tampa, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.
Danville, Ill.
Dixon, Ill.
Joliet, Ill.
Rock Island, Ill.
Sterling, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.
Bluffton, Ind.
Hartford City, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind.
LaFayette, Ind.
LaPorte, Ind.
South Bend, Ind.
Sioux City, Ia.
Frankfort, Ky.
Lexington, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
New Albany, Ky.
Brunswick, Me.
Norway, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Braintree, Mass.
Campello, Mass.
Gardiner, Mass.
Haverhill, Mass.
Lawrence, Mass.
Middleboro, Mass.
Milford, Mass.
Newburyport, Mass.
North Andover, Mass.
Pawtucketville, Mass.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Quincy, Mass.
Revere, Boston, Mass.
Salem, Mass.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Stoughton, Mass.
Waltham, Mass.
Ware, Mass.
Watertown, Mass.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Little Falls, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Dundee, Neb.
Grand Island, Neb.
Omaha, Neb.
Nashua, N. H.
Highland, N. J.
Hackensack, N. J.
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Amityville, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cypress Hills, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Olean, N. Y.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Wantagh, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Ashland, Ohio.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
Marietta, Ohio.
Baker City, Ore.
Freedom, Pa.
Johnstown, Pa.
Lansdowne, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Millerton, Pa.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Milton, Pa.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Memphis, Tenn.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.
Abilene, Texas.
Dallas, Tex.
Houston, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Barre, Vt.
Claremont, Vt.
Richmond, Va.
Edgewood, W. Va.
Tacoma, Wash.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Appleton, Wis.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA-RUBBER

A writer in *The Automobile* presents some interesting facts, compiled by him, as to the first use made of india-rubber by Europeans. Soon after the discovery of America he finds that mention was made of the fact that the Haitians "played a game with gum balls," the first example in literature of any suggestion of india-rubber. Mexicans are mentioned in the same book as "making slits in trees to permit the flow of a pleasant smelling, milky gum." Another Spanish writer, whose book was issued in 1615, after describing the rubber-tree, says the Indians "used this elastic gum for medicine and the Spaniards used it for waterproof cloaks." Other interesting historical items in the article are the following:

"Lacondamine sent some of the dark, gummy caoutchouc from Brazil to the Paris Academy in 1736. With great difficulty chemists sought some sort of solvent for this, but not until 1761 was it accomplished. Herissont and Macquer then dissolved caoutchouc in oil of turpentine, rectified over lime, and obtained a mass that allowed the rubber to regain its elastic state. Ether was also used. Priestley, the great discoverer of oxygen, in 1770 found that rubber made a good eraser for pencil-marks. Two years later, Magellan induced the French to use rubber commercially, and its price was $5 an ounce. In 1798, J. Howison discovered a rubber-tree (*Urceola elastica*) in Penanh province, and Dr. Roxburgh announced

(*Continued on page* 72)

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's the Power that Gets to the Wheels that Counts.

TIMKEN
BEARINGS & AXLES

The engine *supplies* the power for your motor car—yes—

But that power must be *transmitted.*

Some of it is bound to be lost unless the gears in your rear-axle are *always* in perfect mesh—

Timken Tapered Roller Bearings *keep* gears in perfect mesh—

Because they are adjustable.

When wear comes—as it will in any gears or any bearings—shafts drop slightly out of line, gears get slightly out of mesh.

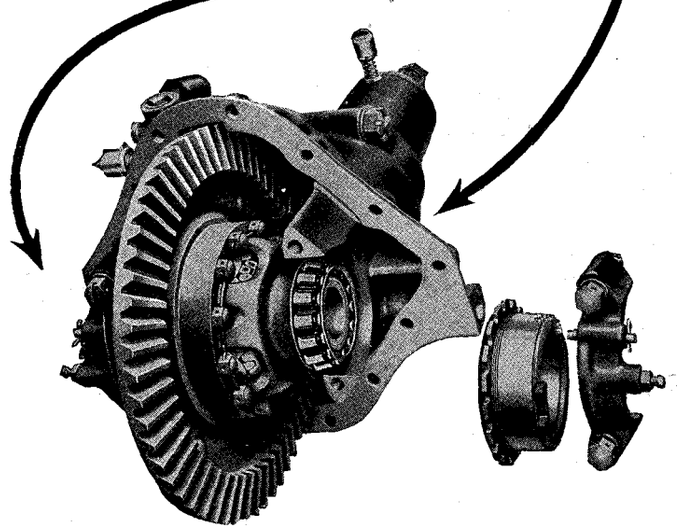
With Timken Bearings you can wholly correct this wear, and prevent the loss of power.

Because the adjustment of Timken bearings does *two* things:—

It takes up the very minute wear in the bearings themselves.

It takes up all wear that may occur in the gears.

The picture below shows the power-transmitting unit of a Timken-Detroit Rear Axle. Its accurately ground gears are kept always in perfect mesh by Timken Tapered Roller Bearings



With non-adjustable bearings the wear becomes greater and greater—loss of power increases steadily. And the only remedy is complete replacement of such bearings—*after* you have borne the cost of the power that is lost.

Timken Tapered Roller Bearings make for comfort and satisfaction in driving—and for every last mile from each gallon of gasoline.

You can get the whole story of axle and bearing importance and construction by writing to either address below for the Timken Primers, C-1 "On the Care and Character of Bearings," and C-2, "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles."

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Mich.

For more than fourteen years the Timken Roller Bearing Axle (made at Canton, Ohio) has been giving satisfactory service in horse-drawn vehicles

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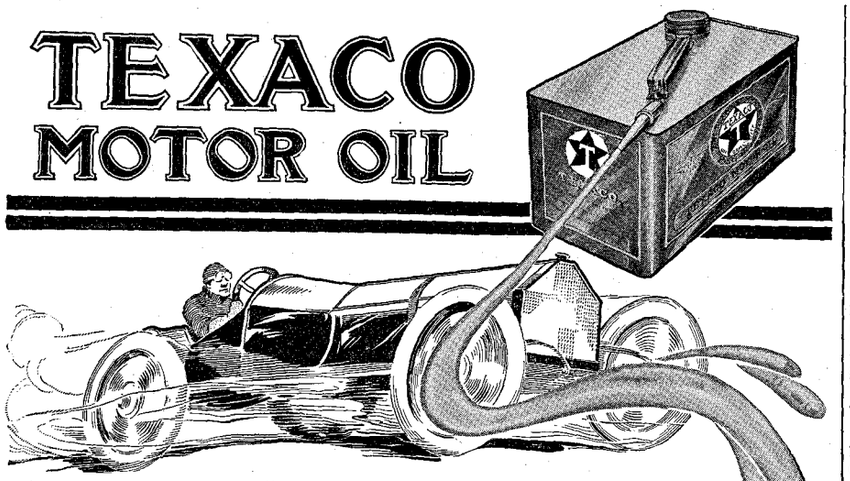
TEXACO MOTOR OIL



ASK any car owner to tell you his motor troubles. Usually he'll answer, "Tires and oil." Usually he'll put the blame on the products. Sometimes it belongs there, sometimes not.

The tire question *is* a difficult one. But, as a rule, a good tire well treated—kept fully inflated, not overloaded, not scraped against curves, not run in ruts or car tracks—will give good service.

The oil question is easy of solution. The answer is Texaco Motor Oil.

Texaco meets every demand of the man who drives a car. It lubricates perfectly, increasing the power of your motor, doing away with scarred cylinder walls and pitted valves. It burns absolutely clean, eliminating the sooting and clogging of spark plugs. It shows a zero cold test and will not congeal at that temperature. These are the three cardinal virtues of a lubricating oil.

But remember this—the best of oils like the best of tires must be properly used if it is to give a maximum of service.

We have prepared a booklet on the proper use of lubricants. It is called "About Motor Lubrication." We want every car owner to read it. For your copy, address Dept. D, 4 Washington St., N. Y. City.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
HOUSTON NEW YORK
BRANCH OFFICES
Boston Chicago Norfolk New Orleans Dallas Pueblo
Philadelphia St. Louis Atlanta El Paso Tulsa

A Purely Vegetable Product is

MAPLEINE

(The Flavor de Luxe)

Mapleine being a prepared product, the question often arises—What is it? What are its ingredients? We answer these very natural questions by stating that Mapleine is a purely vegetable product made from a combination of edible herbs by exactly the same extracting methods as are used to make other natural and vegetable fruit flavorings, such as vanilla and lemon.

There is nothing injurious or defective in Mapleine, hence it conforms to the Pure Food Laws. Neither is it maple, or a product of maple, but an original flavoring similar to maple, and better than maple for cooking, for it does not freeze out, cook out, nor granulate.

Sold by grocers 35c for 2 oz. bottle (Canada 50c). If not, write Dept. E,

Crescent Mfg. Co.
Seattle, Washington

Put this *real* Auto Signal on your car. The horn that quickly clears the way by its instant, incisive moving appeal—the easily attached, self-cleaning

WAYMAKER HORN

Speaks with less pressure than any other exhaust horn. With the new **Hand Control**, the **Waymaker** possesses every advantage of the electric horn while eliminating the cost and bother of batteries.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere—on a 30-day trial basis—with money refunded if desired. **Foot Control** prices are $6, $7, $8 and $9, including everything ready to attach; **Hand Control**, $4 extra. Write for Booklet L. If your dealer is the one in ten who hasn't the **Waymaker**, send us his name and we will ship direct to you, express prepaid on receipt of price, on 30-day trial basis.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
J. Ellwood Lee, President

"Turns *Miles* into *Smiles*"

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND CARS

(*Continued from page* 70)

another tree (*ficus elastica*) in Assam province.

"In 1791 Samuel Peal had already taken out the first patent in connection with rubber 'for the application of dissolved rubber to waterproofing.' A second equally useless patent was obtained twenty-nine years later by Thomas Hancock, April 29, 1820. In 1823, Charles Mackintosh received the patent on waterproofing fabrics by dissolving rubber in coal-oil, and built the first factory in Glasgow, removing later to Manchester. This firm, C. Mackintosh & Company, had Messrs. Birley as partners. The third and fourth generations of the Birleys are still managing this, the largest raincoat factory in the world.

"The fact that all articles made would not stand the stress of heat and cold led a German chemist, Professor Ludersdorf, to the discovery in 1832 that sulfur, mixt with rubber dissolved in turpentine, removed all viscosity from the rubber. Here he stopt.

"Then, in 1839, Nelson Goodyear, an American, solved the riddle of the rubber question. He discovered how to produce rubber objects that would withstand all extremes of cold and heat. Nathan Haysard, his friend and partner, one day accidentally dropt some rubber mixt with sulfur upon a heated stove. When he picked it up, it was noticed that the sulfur was absorbed by the rubber, which kept its elasticity when afterward exposed to the hot sun. Goodyear, who had three years before started in the rubber business by getting United States Government contracts for rubber mail-bags, continued experimenting with this discovery, and in 1844 received his patents on the vulcanizing process.

"Hancock had also allowed little grass to grow under him, for in 1843 he had garnered a British patent for the same method, and thus prevented the Haywood Rubber Company from sending rubber shoes into England several years later, by claiming infringements on the English patents. Finally, however, this was withdrawn, and the American firm was granted the right of selling the American style of overshoes in the Islands. That heat was superfluous for vulcanization was proved publicly when, in 1846, Alexander Parkes obtained a patent for a vulcanizing method, consisting of dipping the rubber into a solution of sulfur and carbon bisulphide.

"Leather was giving way to rubber steadily. Door-springs, mail-bags, printing-cylinders, belts, and similar objects formerly made of leather were being manufactured of rubber. In 1850 Halkett, of the English navy, invented the rubber collapsible boat. In 1886, patents doing away with the smell of rubber, and patterns in rubber fabrics, stimulated the adoption of raincoats, blankets, etc.

"Then came the patent tires of Michelin, Dunlop, and others for bicycles, automobiles, and innumerable other things. In 1910, for the first time in history, there was a shortage in the natural supply of rubber. Para rubber jumped in 1½ years from 50 cents to $2.75 a pound. Yet in that year America exported nearly 40,000 tons of rubber. In 1830 America exported only 25 tons."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF TIRES

A writer contributes to *The Automobile* a series of suggestive hints as to care in the use of tires, and especially with reference to the making of repairs, running on trolley tracks, etc. In the matter of repairs he says:

"Like all other tire operations, the repair of small punctures should not be

(*Continued on page* 74)

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NOBODY loves wrinkled clothes.

If your trunk is of the "wrinkle making" type, here's something to think about:

The garden variety of trunk is built like a box. When it is rolled into the baggage car, the clothes inside crumple all over each other.

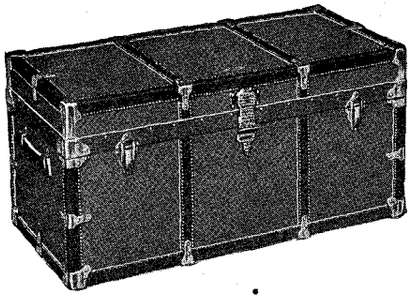
A Likly Wardrobe Trunk holds garments like a wardrobe. You *hang* the clothes in. They stay in that same position in traveling. They *hang* when you open up.

Hanging garments gather no wrinkles.

Everything is at your finger tips. A single strap holds the clothes in place. No other wardrobe trunk has so simple a way of holding the clothes.

We've put all the quality into these trunks that our experience of sixty-eight years has discovered—stout basswood boxes, finely finished, thoroughly reinforced against the knocks of travel.

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE

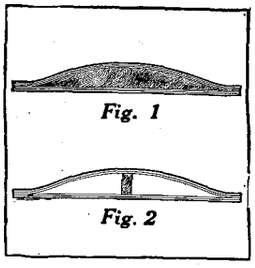


This midget will rest comfortably on any taxicab or hansom.

Midway in size between a regular and a steamer trunk.

Fibre bound to stand the most violent traveling.

Just an instance of the completeness of the Likly line.

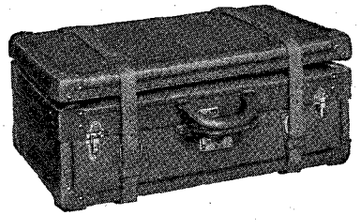


The tops of Likly Wardrobe Trunks consist of two layers of 3-ply veneer filled between by a solid block of wood cut to a tight fit.

Figure No. 2 shows a common way of making such tops on other wardrobe trunks. A chunk of wood partially fills the middle.

Both tops look the same. But the skimped one is easy to break.

This is one of the many strong features that give peace of mind to the owner of a Likly Trunk.



The bottomless pit idea applied to a Suit Case. Holds a lot in its body part and then a lot more in its four-inch bellows extension, which is concealed when not in use.

Inside lining of best Irish linen.

But with all its storage space it is handy to carry about.

Guaranteed by us for five years against everything save accident or downright abuse. Our guarantee covers a wide line of hand luggage.

Send for our descriptive booklet. It is worth getting. We will send it on request. And we'll tell you who handles Likly Luggage in your town.

HENRY LIKLY & CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

New York Salesroom:
38 East Twenty-first Street

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Carry This Pen in your White Vest

YES, upside down in your white vest pocket.

Or slip it in your trousers pocket along with your jack knife and keys.

Or drop it in the bottom of your outside coat pocket.

In short, carry it in any of the hundred places where you expect a fountain pen to leak.

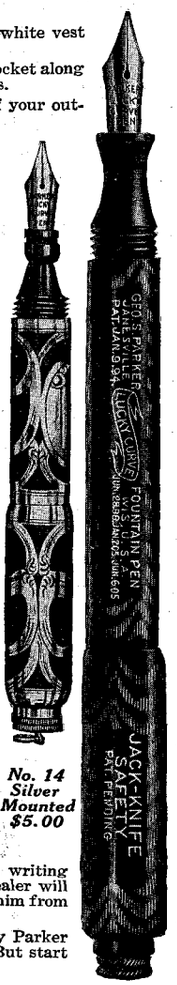
That's why it is called the Parker Jack Knife Safety Pen—because you can carry it anywhere your jack knife can be carried, and it won't leak a bit more than your jack knife leaks. Neither will it slip out of your pocket when you stoop over.

Every automobilist should have one in the outside pocket of his duster. Every professional man, every travelling man, every tourist, every vacationist, every lady who goes shopping should carry one. Handy as a pencil, slips flat into purse or bag.

Many size and handsome styles, from 3¼ inch *pen knife* size for ladies to 5¾ inches long for the man who wants a full size pen to grip. Prices $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and upwards.

A scientific principle keeps the Parker Jack Knife Pen from leaking. It contains the Capillary Attraction principle which makes every Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen write as smooth as glass, and never leak or "sweat" in your pocket.

Parker Spear Head Ink Controller gives absolutely uniform and easy ink flow. 14k gold pens with polished Iridium points write without hitch, skip or blot.



No. 14 Silver Mounted $5.00

Get a Parker from your dealer on 10 days trial. If you don't find it the handiest writing contrivance you ever saw, dealer will promptly refund. We protect him from loss.

If your dealer does not carry Parker Pens, write us for catalog. But start getting a Parker *today*.

No. 23½ Chased Barrel $3.00

PARKER PEN COMPANY
60 Mill Street, Janesville, Wisconsin
New York Retail Store
11 Park Row Opposite Post Office

PARKER
Jack Knife Safety
FOUNTAIN PEN

Macey
Book Cabinets
Do Not Look Sectional-
But They Are
MADE IN GRAND RAPIDS

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND CARS

(*Continued from page 72*)

done in a slipshod manner, for just as sure as the work is not done carefully and properly there will be further trouble from the same source. It is not the easiest of tire operations to make two pieces of rubber adhere to one another with sufficient force to prevent the escape of air under pressure, but some automobilists seem to have a contrary view. Having discovered the puncture, the next thing is to carefully clean the surface of the tube for about one inch away from the hole all around. If you are in the shop and the bench is handy, lay the tube on it and smooth out the punctured portion so that the operation may be performed most advantageously. On the road, any flat surface, such as the top of a tool-box, should be pressed into service. In cleaning the tube in the immediate vicinity of the puncture, a soft cloth is the best to use, since there will then be no danger of scratching the tube. Moisten the cloth slightly with gasoline to assist in removing dirt from the rubber. Do not apply sandpaper or emery-paper to the rubber to remove the dirt, as this is apt to scratch the surface and to weaken it. Having prepared the tube, the next thing is to get the patch ready. Small pure rubber patches are the best to use. These come already cut in all sizes and may be bought in any quantity from the supply dealer. It is advisable to carry a supply of them at all times. If the patching material is in a single sheet, cut the patch not smaller than one and a half inches square for a small hole. Larger holes and small gashes require larger patches, in which cases it is to be remembered that sufficient surface must be allowed so that the two rubber surfaces can grip firmly through the agency of the tire cement.

"When cuts are of considerable size it is inadvisable to attempt to repair them with patches, since they will not hold. The only remedy in such cases is to have the tube vulcanized by some one experienced in this class of work. However, in cases of emergency when on the road and the damaged tube is the only one at hand, it is best to effect a repair with a patch in preference to running on a flat tire or on the rim. The puncture of large proportions so mended will not last for long, but no doubt it will be permanent enough to carry the car's weight until the first garage is reached.

"Returning to the repair, after cleaning the patch surface, apply the tire cement to both the tube around the hole and the patch. Allow the preparation to stand for a few minutes until partly dry, then apply the patch to the tube and press the two together firmly. It requires some time for the cement to set, so that it is best to make use of a small wooden clamp to hold the tube and patch together. If no clamp is handy, take two small smooth pieces of thin board, place one of them over the patch and the other beneath it on the other side of the tube. Then place a large stone or other weight on top of the board. This combination should be left in this position until the cement has completely set. In the garage the use of a bench vise to hold the two thin pieces of wood together is very practical.

"After the patch is firmly fastened to the tube the latter may be replaced in the shoe. This must be very carefully done so as not to injure the newly repaired portion. It is best to place the patched part in the envelope first. By doing this you prevent its being rubbed against the bead while putting other portions inside."

Helps Industry.—Man's inhumanity to children makes countless successful factories.—*Life.*

The Auto-Glas
The Best Eye Protector for Motorists

WITHOUT rims, *hinged at the center* (patented feature), it is neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face; excludes wind as well as dust and at the same time affords *absolutely unobstructed* vision. Temples covered with a composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white. Price $5.00, or with wearer's correction $9.00. Any Optical, Sporting Goods, or Motor Supply House can equip you. If *they* haven't them, write to *us*. *We'll* see that you get them.

Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
OPTICIANS
900 Silversmith Building Chicago, Ills.

How to Accumulate $1,000.00

Not a difficult thing to do. Buy one of our Easy Payment, Profit-sharing 5% Coupon Trust Bonds, paying interest semi-annually, and issued in denominations of $1,000, up.

Write now for our Free Booklet De Luxe

It describes our new method of saving.

GUARANTEE TRUST AND BANKING CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Bond Department Established 1899.
CAPITAL $500,000.00.

HAVANA FLATS CIGARS

5-inch Panatella Cigars
Long Filler Hand Made
They may suit you. Try them. Send 30 cents for 1 dozen by mail prepaid. You will want more.
JNO. A. CRABB Eminence, Ky.

COLLEGE OR SCHOOL SITE

A magnificent four-acre site for sale, in the Catskills. Near railroad station and widely known village. Buildings could be utilized for school purposes. A great bargain.
Address, P. O. BOX 339
Madison Square Branch, New York City

MOBO brings out the *smile*—

Reflects the good judgment of the man who uses it to take travel stains off his car.

Mobo dissolves and absorbs the dirt.

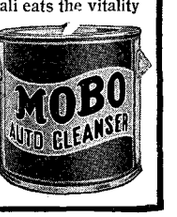
Doesn't dull the gloss. Doesn't blister and crack the varnish. Doesn't even streak it.

Mobo *preserves* the "finish." Gives new life to paint and varnish. Keeps the lustrous surface bright.

Pure vegetable soap. No free alkali or other harmful substance in it. Common soap ruins an auto surface—the free alkali eats the vitality out of paint and varnish.

Write for booklet "How to Keep an Automobile Clean and Bright," sending us your dealer's name.

JOHN T. STANLEY
Makers of Fine Soaps
650 W. 30th St., New York City



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TOUCHING THE CONSUL

BEING " it " in a game of tag that lasts the year round is the experience of many a man who represents Uncle Sam as consul in some far corner of our planet. He is " touched " every day or two by somebody or other, and then he is " it, " till he can return the touch, which is the hard part of the pastime. One man who has played it and retired permanently to recuperate, testifies that neither his physical strength nor his mental vitality was taxed heavily, and his sojourn in a Near Eastern city would have been a vacation at Uncle Sam's expense had it not been for his unofficial affairs. It probably would have been all right if he had had an inexhaustible supply of ready cash to dole out to penniless nomads from his own country, but he was far from being as rich as a half dozen Morgans or Rockefellers, and that was the reason why he had a hard time. His story, as told in the New York *Evening Sun*, which withholds his name for obvious reasons, is an interesting account of how a consul is pestered, and should be delightful reading for all who have tried and failed to land consular jobs. We read:

There came down the gangplank of the *Mauretania* a battered bag, its labels weather-worn and scratched beyond identification. The gentleman who had the bag firmly by the handle looked even more uninteresting to the ship-news reporters gathered on the Cunard dock.

A young newspaper man, who ought to have known better than to waste his time on such an apparent nobody when there were so many millionaires yet to be interviewed, trailed the bag and its owner to a " ham and " in West Street. The young man took the stool next the bronzed stranger.

" You don't seem especially glad to get home?" the cub ventured after the pepper-and-salt stage of their acquaintance.

" No, I can't say that I do. You see that bag over there by the cashier's desk?"

" Yes."

" Well, that bag contains I O U's equal in amount to a whole year of my salary. I am just returned from a three years' exile as an American consul in a small town in the eastern part of Europe. The I O U's are the security upon which I hope to collect a-hundred-and-one ' touches ' which impecunious Americans, adventurers and otherwise, have made off me while I held down my thankless job for Uncle Sam.

" The touches came in on the average of about one to every two days. I used to sit in my American revolving arm-chair, a curiosity, by the way, in the Balkans, and wait for them. I could spot the ordinary visitor from ' the touch ' in a moment. The visitor, for instance, usually hesitates before shaking hands. He wishes to make sure of the identity. ' The touch ' on the other hand does not stop for one

Weed Anti-Skid Chains

in bad road weather are "as necessary as lamps at night."

Careful, experienced drivers seldom have accidents simply because they ***realize*** and ***appreciate*** the many dangerous conditions with which they are confronted, and with foresight provide themselves with well known safety devices for their own protection and for the protection of their passengers.

Never neglect to equip your car with the ***greatest of all safety devices—***

Weed Anti-skid Chains

"With the Creeping Grip"

No Trouble to put on

Would you drive your car without brake linings? Certainly you wouldn't. Well! driving on wet, greasy pavements and on muddy, slippery roads without Weed Chains is like trying to stop your car with the linings of your brakes removed. ***It is impossible to obtain adequate brake control without Weed Chains.***

Don't foolishly pride yourself on taking chances in order to prove your bravery, or to demonstrate your ability as a driver. Take precaution ***now.*** Consider your own safety—consider the safety of other road users.

Weed Chains are ***an absolute necessity*** on both rear tires and to doubly guard yourself against accidents, and to make steering comfortable and easy, put them ***on the front tires too.*** Cannot injure tires because "they creep."

Occupy very little space when not in use. Applied in a moment without the use of a jack.

Equip your car today with Weed Chains and ***insist*** for your own protection that others do the same.

Recommended and sold by all reputable dealers

Weed Chain Tire Grip Company

28 Moore Street - - - - - New York

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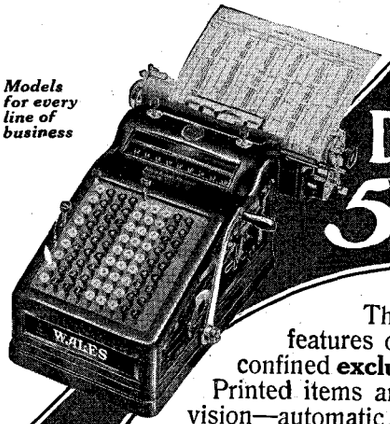


Models for every line of business

The WALES is Distinctive as is its 5 Year Guarantee

The following features of construction are confined **exclusively** to the WALES; Printed items and totals in same line of vision—automatic "clear signal"—mechanical governor unaffected by heat or cold.

The WALES was first with other features, such as flexible keyboard, individual steel type, etc., etc. This is why we claim the

WALES Visible Adding and Listing Machine

to be as distinctive as its exclusive 5-year guarantee, which is given in writing, signed, sealed and handed to the buyer as part of the sale.

The WALES 5-year guarantee is as good as a promissory note, entitling the holder to recover from this company, which is rated at over one million dollars.

Coupon will bring more facts of interest. Free trial. Easy payments if you wish.

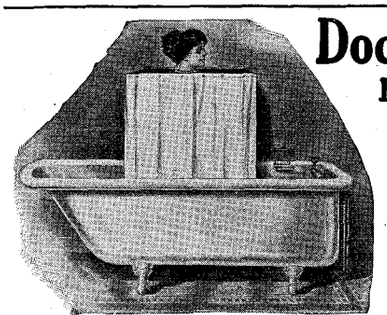
The Adder Machine Company
265 Walnut St., Kingston Sta.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Agents in all Leading Cities

Pin Coupon to your Letter head

Send particulars of your free trial offer and booklet describing the WALES Visible.

Name_____
Address_____
Business_____
Lit. Dig., July 13, '12.



Doctors and Beauty Experts

Endorse the Battle Creek Electric Light Bath

Not only endorse it, but urge its use; for health's sake—for beauty and for efficiency—for all that makes life worth the living.

Nothing will take the place of the cleansing, purifying sweat to remove the body wastes. It frees the body from impurities, re-vivifies, beautifies, and is one of the greatest known spurs to accomplishment. The—

Battle Creek Electric Light Bath

is an invaluable aid to beauty—clearing the skin, toning the blood, keeping flesh at normal and brightening the eyes. Its use needs no attendant. Take the soothing, restful bath with less bother and better results than for the ordinary tub. At a cost of only four cents—and with marvelous tonic and restful effects.

The Folding Cabinet is of guaranteed efficiency; its simple construction makes it of low cost, and its practical work is equal to that of any cabinet made. It has the wonderful ability to bring satisfactory perspiration at a temperature of only 112 degrees and no perceptible rise in blood heat. It hangs on the wall when not in use and is practicable for the smallest home.

Send for the book on "Home Treatments" with particulars on folding and other *stationary* Cabinets, prices, terms, guarantee, trial offer, etc.

Get the Cabinets Made at Battle Creek—the Home of Health and Efficiency

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moment. He usually rushes in and seizes me enthusiastically by the hand.

"He has no doubt waited outside the consulate the evening before so as to make sure of his quarry. The ever-ready 'Who's Who' is his best friend. Immediately upon learning my name he looks me up and, after bursting all barriers in his mad rush to greet me, fires his first gun while seated upon my desk and tapping his swinging boots with his cane. I find he has gone to college with me—I happen to have attended a Middle Western institution where a student probably knows only one-tenth of his fellows. Immediately after giving the 'good old yell' (found in an almanac which lists the colors and yells of the country's colleges) my friend Touch launches out with his tale of wo. If he sees that I am still apathetic, after having spouted the college yell, he frequently offers a cigar."

This man claims to have heard nearly every tale of wo that is to be told, and, like governors who listen to pleas for pardons, he is convinced that a woman's hard-luck story is the hardest to resist. An experience last summer clinched and riveted this conviction, and he probably never will change his mind. Here it is:

"She sat down in my rickety revolving chair while I perched myself in the window-seat and listened. She had come 200 miles from a village in the Balkans where her husband, so her story ran, had been the agent for an American wringer.

"It seems that clothes in that part of the country had been washed between two stones with which they were pounded into cleanliness. So the wringers were a drug on the market. The American wringer company refused to pay salaries after a time and hubby died. On the strength of her tale of wo I advanced the forlorn little woman in black $143 out of my own pocket. As you may have suspected, I was never reimbursed. While in Belgrade I learned a little of my friend in black's history. It seems she had been given a quiet hint to leave the country for the good of her health after having pursued her career as an adventuress in court circles.

"Despite my bitter experience it makes me smile when I think how I was taken in by a clever scoundrel who casually dropt in upon me in 1909. I hadn't seen an American tourist in some weeks when one afternoon, in the dog days, a well-drest gentleman stept out of a touring-car in which there sat a veiled lady in white.

"'Is this the American consulate?' he inquired.

"I assured him it was.

"'My name is Blennerhasset of Blennerhasset & Co.', he explained. The name sounded familiar and I assured him that, oh, yes, I had often heard of the firm. The assurance seemed to gratify him for he offered me a cigar and stept into my little office.

"The Balkans at the time were pretty much in an uproar and it looked at that time as if they might embroil two powerful neighboring nations in their petty squabbles. My friend quickly brought the conversation around to local politics and casually informed me, as American to American, that he had been appointed secret emissary by a foreign Power to see what could be done to further encourage

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revolution within the particular Balkan principality in which I was consul. I, of course, told him that as consul I could not aid him in any way and must remain strictly neutral in so far as my official relations were concerned. This seemed to be the opening he wanted.

"'Nor do I want to drag you into any imbroglio,' my frock-coated friend assured me. 'However, old man, I must confess that just at this stage of the game I find that not only my personal success, but that of my mission, depends upon a little ready cash. I hesitate to draw through any of the local bankers, because the source of my financial supply would instantly attract attention and so, old chap, as man to man, I have come over from Belgrade to see if I couldn't get a little personal loan.'

"My top-hatted friend looked 'good,' and, tho I dislike to admit it, I fell." I still have his personal note-of-hand for the amount.

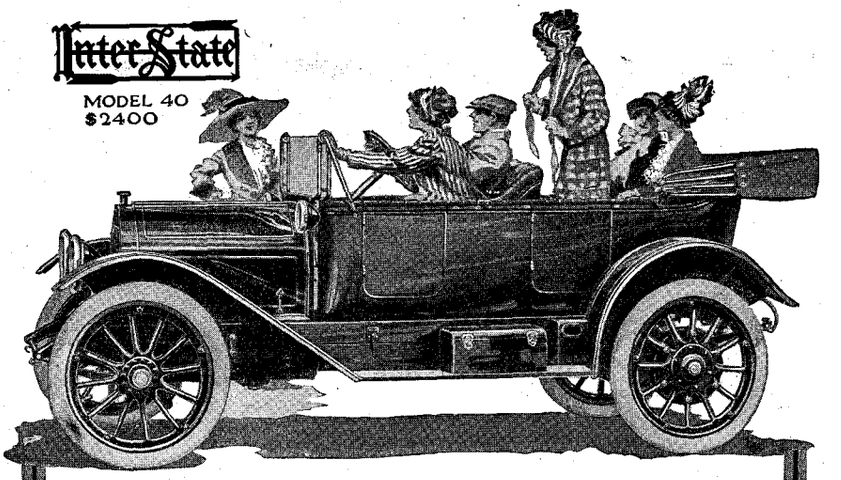
"Of course there drops in at every American Consulate, no matter where it be located, the stray flotsam and jetsam of the States. Destitute sailors, college students who have landed from cattle-ships with nothing but a desire to see Europe to carry them about, as well as silly girls who have overdrawn papa's letter-of-credit and are temporarily embarrassed, but who, alas, exhibit a remarkable tendency to forget all about the little loans a poor American consul makes them out of a none-too-well-filled pocket.

"Then years ago I had a paper in a small Western town. It didn't pay me much, I admit, but it was a living. The wife and kid died. I accepted a consulate from a friend who had 'got in well' at Washington and buried myself 8,000 miles away from home. And strange as it may seem, I don't regret the money I have been 'easy' enough to have forked over. Sometimes you know there comes a pass in a man's life when he doesn't much care where the money goes as long as he has a little in his pocket after the food and lodging is paid for.

"And they do have good milk up there in the Balkans!"

AMONG HUNTED TERRORISTS

IN a certain somewhat prosperous quarter of London, there is, we are told, a house in which much of the conversation is carried on by means of finger-taps. It is not a dwelling-place of the dumb or the blind. Far from it. Its regular occupants and habitués are abnormally keen of eye, and have ears for whispers and footsteps that most of us would never hear. Most of them are well educated in the ordinary sense, and so remarkably trained in the tricks of secrecy and elusion as to excite the envy of the cleverest detective in Scotland Yard or the New York Police Department. They are extraordinary persons, but their strange characteristics can be easily accounted for when we read of how they are hunted by the spies of the Russian Government. Francis McCullagh recently visited their rendezvous, and wrote for the New York *Evening Post* a story of what he saw and heard. After giving a technical explanation of the system of taps, Mr. McCullagh says:



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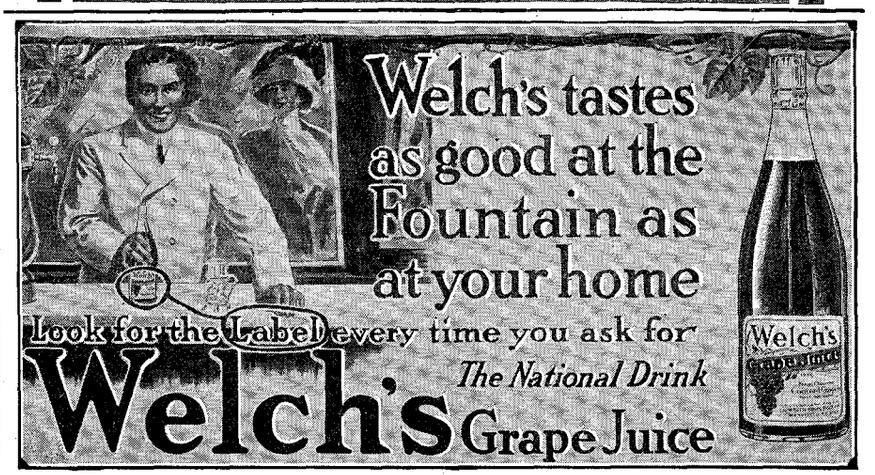
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fills the requirements of those suffering from tuberculosis more perfectly than *any other spot* in America—if not in the world.

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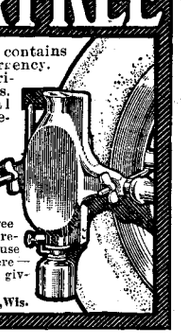

The method is simple, and everything depends on practise; but what frightfully long practise my companions had had! They could read the taps with the rapidity and the unerring accuracy of an expert Marconi operator. They could even follow several "conversations" at the same time. It was a wonderful triumph of human ingenuity, but I must admit that it made me shiver. For it called up chilling visions of life-long Siberian exile, of lonely cells, of much-bemuffled sentries, stamping their feet before snow-bound prison doors, and taking care not to touch the intensely cold steel of their rifles lest the metal should burn their fingers even through the sheepskin gloves.

With an effort I gript hard the fact that I was in a pleasant English drawing-room, and that the newsboy outside—God bless his little lungs!—was proclaiming lustily and in unmistakable Londonese the death of the King of Denmark. Even sad stories of the death of kings come as a relief when one is frozen by the sadder story of a living death.

Everybody in the room save myself had been snatched from such a fate. Manya Schkolnik, the young Russian woman of twenty-seven, escaped only a few weeks ago from Maltchesky prison in Siberia. She was sixteen years of age when she was first arrested on suspicion of belonging to a Terrorist organization. She admits that she knew many Terrorists, but who at that time in Russia did not know Terrorists? The daughters of Governors, the students-sons of police chiefs were the most advanced members of "the Fighting Organization." I knew many students myself, and all of them were Terrorists. It was impossible to have a large circle of acquaintances in any Russian town without knowing some physical-force men.

From her native town in Lithuania, Manya Schkolnik was sent by slow stages to Siberia. Her wrist was chained, on the march, to the wrist of another woman. Altho a political prisoner, she was purposely confounded with ordinary criminals. The Russian government had found that the political prisoners enjoyed a deservedly high reputation among the settlers in Siberia. Those prisoners were kind. They never stole. Some of them were great linguists and very learned; and, as they made gentle and excellent teachers, they were a godsend to the neglected, uneducated children of the colonists. Some of them were experienced doctors whose skill saved many lives. Soon they became dangerously popular.

In order to destroy this popularity and thus make escape more difficult, the Russian Government deliberately mixed the worst class of ordinary criminals with the "politicals." Wolter Stenbäck, the gentle, accomplished twenty-year-old Finn who sat beside me last night, was once chained to a common thief. Having stolen a pair of boots from a policeman, this thief came under the category of "expropriators of Government property," and was sentenced to penal servitude as a political prisoner.

Stenbäck was arrested in the square opposite the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg while the Second Duma was in session, but no weapons were found on him, and no charge was made against him, save the vague charge of belonging to a political party. Even that preposterous accusation could not be proved. Nevertheless, after a long period of solitary confinement in the

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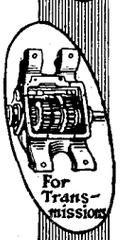

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Mix it with your own choice of lubricants, or we will do it for you, as we manufacture a full line of greases containing Dixon's Motor Graphite.

Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Grease No. 677—for differentials and transmissions. More economical than plain oil or grease.

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Kresty prison, St. Petersburg, he was sentenced to exile for life in a remote part of European Russia. While being brought by slow stages to Viatka, he had a hard job to keep himself from being robbed every night by the score of cutthroats, burglars, and murderers with whom he—then a boy of only fifteen or sixteen—was made to sleep. But tho often searched he always managed to retain on his person a sum of from five to ten pounds. This he carried in the shape of five-ruble gold-pieces, which he had cunningly covered with cloth and used as buttons. This money helped him to leave the country when eventually a false Swedish passport was brought to him. It was brought by an envoy of a sleepless organization which does not love the Czar, and which has its headquarters in that city of mysteries—London.

On the way to Viatka, Stenbäck had, as I have said, to sleep every night with a crowd of criminals. The personal "treasures" which he was allowed to retain consisted of a cracked teapot, a cup, a spoon, and a little tea. Every night he wrapt these things up in his rubashka, and used the resultant parcel as a pillow, but very often, as he began to doze off, he was disturbed by a stealthy hand fumbling at the articles underneath his head. At Viatka he lived not in a prison, but as a sort of ticket-of-leave man. He lodged in a native hut, for there are half-wild, non-Christian tribes in this part of European Russia. For his room he paid four rubles, or eight shillings per month, exactly the amount which the Government had allowed him to live on. The difference he had to make up, of course, by means of remittances from home.

Life in the Viatka colony was wretched in the extreme, but not so bad as in other Siberian settlements. In some of the convict colonies, political prisoners must live in the huts of the Kalmucks, where they are in constant danger of leprosy. It was to one of these that Miss Malecka, a young Englishwoman, was to be exiled after a four-year term in prison following her conviction, in Warsaw, of having in her possession revolutionary manuscripts belonging to another person. Miss Molecka, according to news dispatches published after Mr. McCullagh's article was printed, was pardoned the other day by the Czar, after a rigorous protest against the sentence had been made in England. The writer describes another young woman's experiences:

Miss Schkolnik's case was worst of all, for she was not in a convict colony; she was in a convict prison on a life sentence. It is difficult to realize that this fair and intelligent young woman has passed more than ten years of her life inside the walls of a jail, having been out only nine months on ticket-of-leave after her first three years in confinement. Ten of the brightest years of a girl's life spent in a Siberian prison, some weeks' journey by tarantass to the south of Irkutsk, and not far from the Chinese frontier! Ten years of prison behind her only a few months ago, and a lifetime of prison in front of her! Escape seemed as impossible as would be escape on foot and without supplies from some central oasis in the Sahara. For there were no means of

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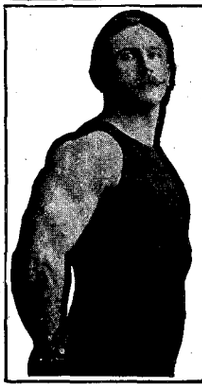

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If you are considering the investment of funds, and will state your requirements in the way of interest return, maturity, and amount, we will be pleased to send you our latest circular containing a list of well secured bonds.

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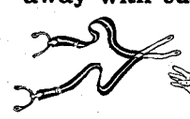
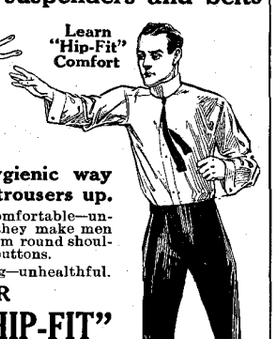
Capital and Surplus, - - $23,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 178,000,000

—away with suspenders and belts





Adopt the only practical and hygienic way of holding your trousers up.

Suspenders are uncomfortable—ungainly—they drag—they make men stoop—they make them round shouldered—they tear off buttons.

Belts are stiff—binding—unhealthful.

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The "invisible" trousers supporter entirely eliminates suspenders and belts—gives perfect comfort—perfect neatness—perfect bodily freedom at all times, under all circumstances. Can't slip. Can't bind. Can't work out of adjustment. Takes all weight and pressure off the shoulders. Has elastic over hips and back—yields to every movement—pressure gentle and evenly distributed; acts as an abdominal supporter.

SANITARY—COOL—SERVICEABLE.

Thousands in use, all giving perfect satisfaction—no boy or man will wear suspenders or belts after wearing a "Hip-Fit." **If your tailor or dealer cannot supply you, send waist measure taken comfortably above hips under trousers, accompanied by money order for $1, and we will promptly fill your order.**

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

For men with large protruding abdomen requiring more than ordinary support, we make a combination trouser and stomach supporter. Price $1.50

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conveyance, save those in possession of the authorities. The district was thinly populated by dispirited colonists, out of whom all energy, all interest in life seemed to have been crusht by poverty, by the terrible winters, by the weight of the limitless inhospitable distances, by the weary stretch of sterile, uninhabited steppe.

To escape by China was impossible, as in China Miss Schkolnik would still be under the control of the Russian Government, and would infallibly be rearrested long before she had reached Peking. Her only hope was in the Trans-Siberian Railway. But that was far away, and meanwhile she had to endure horrors. The Governor of the prison was a brute who delighted in having the prisoners flogged. The wardens, as might have been expected of Russians exiled to such a dismal and inhuman wilderness, drank heavily. The dirt and disorder, the bad food and the worse sanitation would quickly injure the strongest physique. Finally Miss Schkolnik fell ill of a disease which imperatively demanded an operation. Her illness led to her seeing the state of things in the prison hospital. It was a small room, but convicts suffering from all kinds of diseases were crowded together in it. Infectious cases were mixed with the other cases, while, to crown all, there was actually no physician in the prison, only a feldsher, or old soldier with a smattering of chemistry and a rough idea of how to bandage wounds.

But this sickness, which Miss Schkolnik thought would be the end of her, proved her salvation. She had to be transferred to the Irkutsk prison-hospital in order that the operation might be performed. A few months after the operation was performed she managed to get away at eleven o'clock one morning, drest in boy's clothes, and with her hair cut short. At night it would have been impossible to escape owing to the strictness with which the hospital was guarded, so she slipt away at the most unlikely hour of the twenty-four. The alarm was raised five minutes after she had gone; and a close search was made for her in the town. On reaching a friend's house she changed into woman's dress—she got the dress which she was wearing when she spoke to me. A close watch was kept by the police on the one railway station. Warders and detectives who knew her personally scrutinized the one or two trains which passed through daily. Consequently she had to remain hidden for a whole month in Irkutsk. At the end of that time she escaped to Dalny and Nagasaki, where she embarked on board a steamer for Genoa.

HE AVERTS LABOR WARS

IF there were a half dozen international peacemakers as successful as Uncle Sam's national peacemaker, the builders of battle-ships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines would have to convert some of their huge plants into mills for manufacturing structural steel, or else let them fall into disuse and succumb to corrosion. Andrew Carnegie and the scores of other well-known exponents of international peace would have plenty of time to talk about other good movements were a few men like Charles P. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner, given author-

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ity to settle disputes between the Powers, if all the New York *Tribune* says about him is true. Commissioner Neill is the official peace-dove who flies in between labor and capital when these mighty industrial forces are threatening war, and he has emerged from some bitter conflicts with the thanks of both sides as a reward. He first attracted wide attention by his part in settling the great anthracite coal strike in 1902. In 1907 he mediated between the miners and operators in the Nevada coal strike, and still another example of his usefulness was presented in the report made by him and James B. Reynolds, depicting the shocking conditions which prevailed in some of the big meat packing-houses in Chicago, immediately following the publication of Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle," which brought the matter under the eyes of President Roosevelt. Reviewing his career, *The Tribune* says:

Much of the work of Commissioner Neill necessarily is of a confidential nature and is not revealed in the records of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the results have been so obvious that he stands out preeminently as one of the greatest factors in industrial peace in the country. Sharing this distinction with Dr. Neill is Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the Court of Commerce, who has acted with the Commissioner of Labor as a mediator in a number of controversies.

Dr. Neill's whole career prior to his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Labor seems peculiarly to have been a most perfect preparatory course to fit him for the responsibilities of his present position. He fairly fits into the office, possessing every qualification and added abilities besides. Both by nature and training he is the right man in the right place.

Born in Illinois, in 1865, the future 'strike-fixer" was taken to Texas by his parents five years later. He now prides himself on the fact that he is a Texan, and in fact was known in college as "The Tall Mesquite of the Rio Grande." Down in the Lone Star State in the days when it was the edge of civilization he made his start as a wage-earner in a private bank and won his way to a responsible position.

At the age of twenty, young Neill decided that he would "go through college." Six years later he graduated from Georgetown University, *summa cum laude*, in a class of 112 men, the second student in fifty years to win such honors. He won seven out of eight medals offered during his time at Georgetown, and probably failed to win the eighth because he didn't compete. Such was the brilliancy of Dr. Neill's college career.

Prior to entering Georgetown University, where he graduated in 1891, Dr. Neill studied at Notre Dame University, the University of Texas, and with private tutors. Subsequent to his graduation at Georgetown he took post-graduate studies at the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter institution in 1897.

Dr. Neill was appointed instructor of

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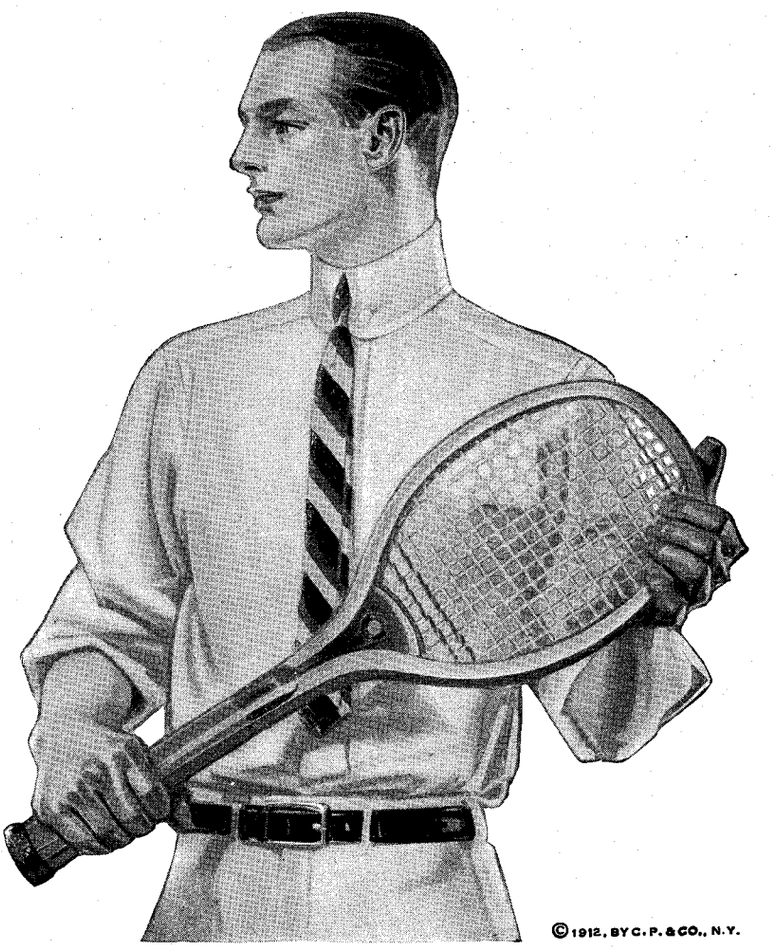

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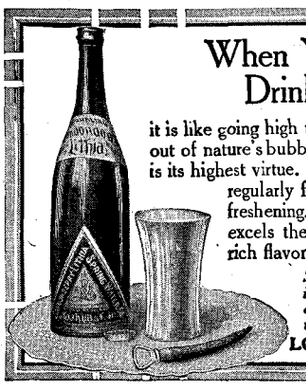

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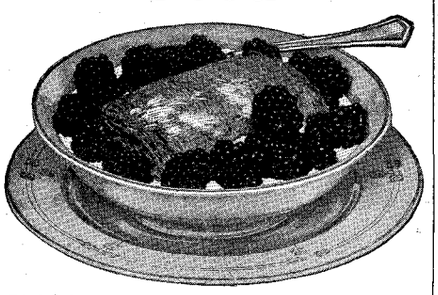

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political economy at the Catholic University of America in Washington in 1895, assistant professor in 1897, and full professor in 1900. During the time he was a member of the faculty at the university Dr. Neill took an active interest in civic matters, being vice-president of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and a member of the Civic Federation. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as assistant recorder of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Subsequently he was recorder in the Alabama coal strike arbitration.

Dr. Neill has been always an active advocate of better laws to protect children and women who labor. His crusade in the District of Columbia in behalf of the child toilers resulted in numerous practical reforms. He spent three summers in Europe investigating economic conditions and studying the various phases of the great problem of harmonizing labor and capital, all the time paying much attention to the child worker. That Washington, the nation's capital, is now almost a model city with respect to the employment of children is due largely to the efforts of Dr. Neill, who is a man of broad human sympathies and has the ability to make statistics tell a forceful story.

Personally, Dr. Neill is a man who inspires confidence at once, a feature which is a potent factor in his wonderful work. Standing over six feet tall, he radiates frankness and sincerity of purpose. His handclasp is cordial and his manner altogether attractive. He has the appearance of a man who will listen to your trouble and give you justice. No doubt, his pleasing personality has much to do with his success as a peacemaker. He does not look like a man who would fight—but he is.

Keen in sociological matters, Dr. Neill has been sent on many governmental missions to get at the truth in perplexing situations. He has investigated immigration conditions on the Pacific Coast, has gone down in a coal mine to get facts first-hand, has tried to eradicate alley slums in Washington, has done innumerable things involving social economics, but essentially he is undoubtedly the foremost diplomat the industrial world has known.

Disputes between railroads and their employees involving the probability of a strike are settled either through mediation or arbitration. In case of mediation Commissioner Neill acts as a sort of go-between, whereas arbitration is a quasi-judicial procedure. Power to invoke these two means of settling controversies affecting railways and their employees engaged in railroad-train service is given in a Federal law commonly known as the Erdman Act. The law has been on the statute books for thirteen years, but only within the last five years has it been utilized to any extent. Both employer and employee urge the application of the Erdman Act, and very often both ask for mediation or arbitration.

According to Government statistics, forty-seven strikes, involving 163,050 men and 505,880 miles of railroad, were settled in six years through the efforts of the Commissioner. These figures show to some extent the operations under the Erdman Act, but do not reflect all that Dr. Neill accomplished. We read on:

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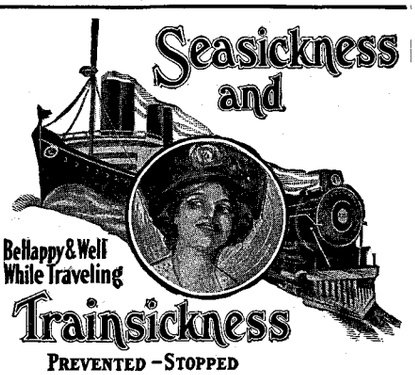

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Every sort of dispute has been encountered, including differences over wages, hours, and working conditions, two controversies on Southern roads involving the race question. However, there has not been a single instance where the arbitration award has been repudiated, altho there have been cases of disputes over different interpretations of the findings.

Under the provisions of the Erdman Act, controversies involving engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, switchmen, and telegraphers are the only ones that come within the scope of legal mediation or arbitration. It is provided that where there is danger of interstate traffic being interrupted, either the employer or the employee, or both, may appeal to the Commissioner of Labor and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission to use their friendly offices to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The two officials can not act on their own initiative, but must wait to be asked.

Ante-mediation steps are about the same in each instance. A dispute arises, perhaps over wages, or the violation or misunderstanding of some contract; a local committee of the employees involved takes up the matter, and from there the issue will go to the general committee for adjustment. Finally, the grievance reaches the national organization, and a grand officer, as he is called, does business directly with the road or roads. If the grand officer is unable to effect a settlement that is satisfactory, the question of a strike is referred back to the employees themselves, usually a vote of the members of the organization being taken.

Generally the aid of the mediators is invoked before the employees vote to strike, but sometimes the dispute reaches a critical stage before either side courts intervention in the shape of mediation or arbitration. It is usually after a strike has been voted and the situation has become acute that mediation is sought. After one party to the controversy has appealed for mediation the mediators tender their services to the other side, and, if accepted, begin at once to smooth out the differences.

It is a tangled situation that the mediators find, as a rule, as probably the wrangle has extended over weeks, and each side has been obstinate and stubborn in the extreme. Usually when they take up the dispute, both employer and employee have made every concession they regard possible. It is a task for a wizard. But it is a hard problem that Dr. Neill likes best.

Resourcefulness is always essential in these controversies. The Commissioner listens to both sides, and then, like a good mother trying to settle a quarrel between her two sons, he suggests terms of peace. He hears all parties confidentially and never brings them together until an agreement is reached. Occasionally his aim is to bring about arbitration, but in most cases he works for a private settlement, and in many instances the terms agreed upon are never divulged to the public.

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MR. OWENS—"Tell him we are well supplied."—*Boston Transcript.*

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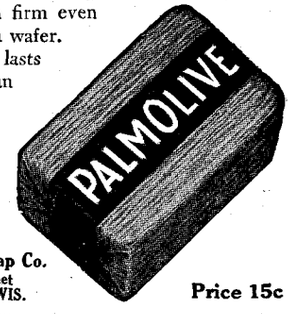

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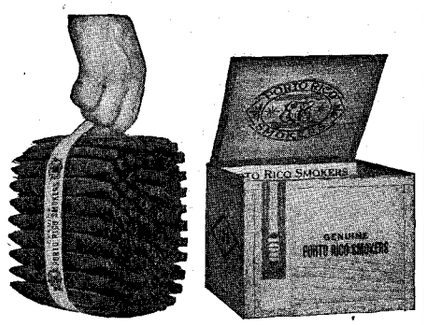

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Could Not.—SHE—"Can you manage a typewriter?"

HE—"No. I married one."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

After the Nightmare.—One of the things that must irritate a delegate is that when he gets home the neighbors think he has been enjoying a nice summer vacation.—*Washington Star.*

Criticism.—"I am going to put some white in the yoke," said the young lady, referring to her gown.

"Won't that scramble it?" inquired the young man.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Soothing.—SHE—"What was it the choir just sang?"

HE—"From the appearance of the congregation, I think it must have been some kind of a lullaby."—*Laughter.*

A Prodigy.—GABE—"Has Jones a good memory?"

STEVE—"Should say he has. Why, he can name you the last six Vice-Presidents of the United States."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Good Aim.—"I met your father last evening, and spoke to him about our being married."

"Did he strike you favorably?"

"Well, not exactly favorably, but rather accurately."—*Judge.*

Revenge.—LANDLADY—"You believe in mustard plasters, doctor?"

M.D.—"Rather! I always order them for patients who call me out in the middle of the night when there's nothing the matter with 'em."—*The Scalpel.*

His Way.—FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—"Can't you stay a little longer?"

DEPARTING VISITOR—"No. Haven't a red cent left."

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—"Oh! Well, good-by."—*Judge.*

Why?—SMALL BROTHER—"Mr. Sammy, are you a baseball player?"

SISTER'S BEAU—"No, Tommy."

SMALL BROTHER—"Then why did sis tell me you weren't so much of a catch?"—*Washington Times.*

Naturally.—"What happens when you put the dollar before the man?" bawled the candidate.

"The man goes after it," answered an old farmer in the crowd.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Born Candidate.—WILLIS—"I suppose you think that baby of yours will become President some day."

GILLIS—"Maybe not President, but he will be in the race after the nomination all right. He keeps the whole place in an uproar, uses indescribable language, and can go without sleep for a week."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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Two for Sure.—DE STYLE—"Do you think women will take part in the coming campaign?"

GUNBUSTA—"I know two that will—Anna Nias and Molly Coddle."—*Judge.*

Partly True.—"Ma, what is meant by the Progressive party?"

"The Progressive party, my dear? Why that's where all the partners change after every game."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Washington to St. Louis.—"Have you made any sacrifices to demonstrate your patriotism?"

"I have," replied the St. Louis man. "I bet on the home team regularly."—*Washington Star.*

Safe, Anyhow.—PROFESSOR—"The average American girl is poorly educated."

GIRL GRADUATE—"You think so?"

PROFESSOR—"Yes, but there is one consolation, the average American boy will never find it out."—*Satire.*

Sure Symptom.—"So he took you out auto-riding the other evening?"

"Yes, what of it?"

"Do you think he is in love with you?"

"I think so. I know that every time I spoke to him the auto tried to climb a tree or jump a fence."—*Houston Post.*

Then and Now.—The young wife had given her husband a dance. "You're improved wonderfully, Jack," she said, as they sat down. "Don't you remember how you used to tear my dress?"

"Yes," he replied. "I wasn't buying them then."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 28.—One hundred Cuban rebels, including General Estenoz, leader of the rebellion, are killed in a battle with Cuban federal troops; the Gomez Administration thinks the trouble is practically at an end.

June 30.—A tornado at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, kills fifty persons.

July 4.—After two days' unsuccessful fighting with Mexican federal troops in the State of Chihuahua, General Orozco and his forces are reported fleeing toward the American border.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 1.—President Taft sends to the Senate the nomination of William Marshall Bullitt to succeed Frederick H. Lehmann (resigned) as Solicitor-General of the United States.

GENERAL

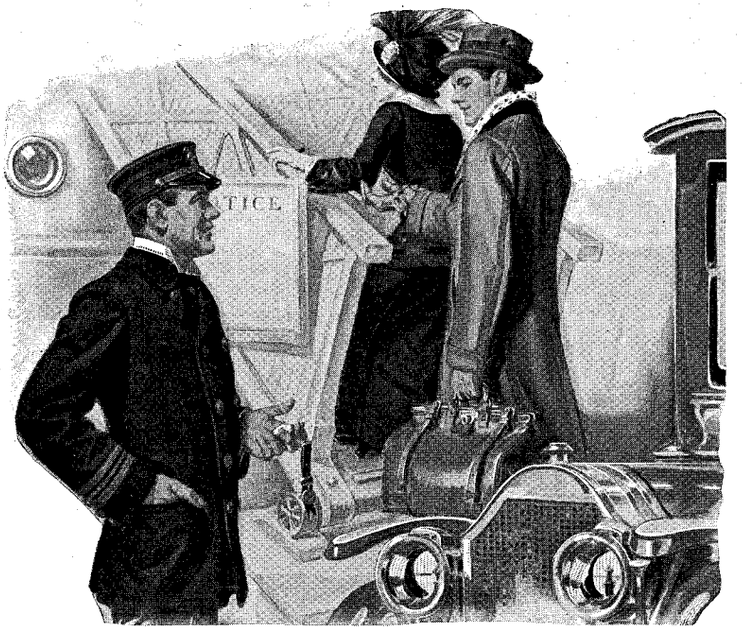
July 1.—Miss Harriet Quimby, of New York, and W. A. P. Willard, of Boston, who was flying with her as a passenger, fall 1,000 feet from a monoplane into Boston Harbor, and are killed.

July 2.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is nominated for President by the Democratic party in convention in Baltimore.

July 3.—The dirigible balloon, *Akron*, in which Melvin Vaniman expected to fly across the Atlantic, explodes during a trial flight at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and its owner and four men, comprizing his crew, are killed.

Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, is nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic party.

July 4.—Forty-one persons are killed and sixty are hurt in a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, near Corning, N. Y.



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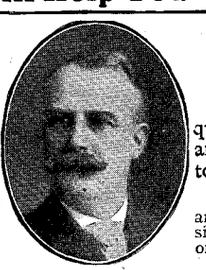

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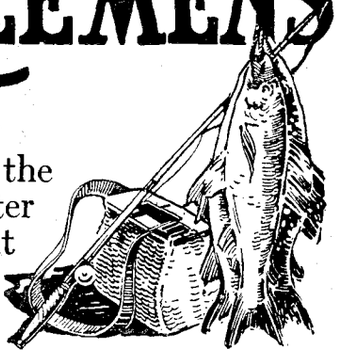

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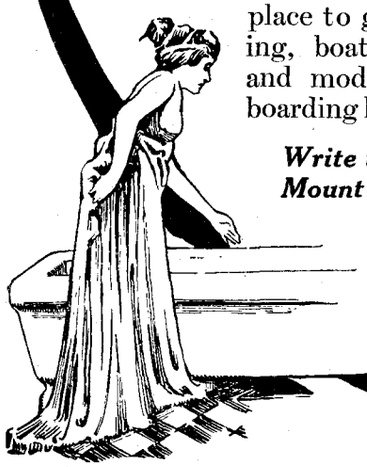

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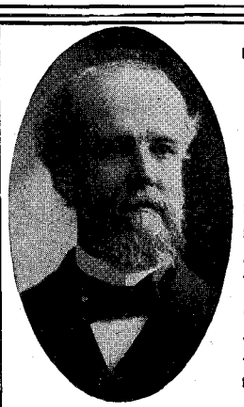

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. C. S.," Newport, R. I.—"Please give the derivation of the slang word 'phase.' Has it any connection with the obsolete verb 'to feaze,' meaning 'to humble, to harass, to worry'?"

The dialectal English word "feeze" is the source from which *feaze, faze, phase,* and several other variants are derived, and the same idea is exprest by all, namely: "To vex, worry, disturb, scare, disconcert." Thus the present-day slang term "phase" is merely a new form of an old-time word.

"J. T. S.," New York, N. Y.—"*Hence* and *thence* mean, respectively, 'from this' and 'from that,' whether referring to time, place, or reason But in the writings of such authorities as Irving, Thackeray, and Shakespeare, I have seen the expressions *from hence* and *from thence,* and I should like to know whether these are correct."

It is the recognition and use of these two phrases by the authors here mentioned (and to these may be added such masters of English as Addison, Pope, Goldsmith, and Thomas Jefferson) that has caused the phrases to be recorded in the dictionaries, even tho both are pleonastic expressions. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" treats of this matter as follows: "To the adverbs *hence, thence,* and *whence,* the preposition *from* is frequently (tho not with strict propriety) prefixt. Some critics, however, think this construction allowable, notwithstanding the former word is implied in the latter. It is seldom elegant to use any word needlessly." It must therefore be a choice between following the usage of literary authorities or heeding the caution of the grammarians to avoid this redundancy of expression.

"J. H. S.," Paris, Mo.—"Please quote the rule that governs the pronunciation of the word 'beloved,' giving an example in which the *ed* should form a separate syllable, and one in which it should not be so pronounced."

The rule is that when "beloved" is used as an adjective or a noun, it is generally pronounced in three syllables; but when it is used as a passive verb with an auxiliary, it has but two. The former pronunciation may be illustrated by the following quotations from Shakespeare: "Long live Lord Titus, my beloved brother!" "This man, Aufidius, Was my beloved in Rome." The second way of pronouncing the word is shown in the following: "Now Romeo is beloved and loves again."

"A. C. H.," Calneva, Cal.—"Is *in extremitis* a Latin phrase meaning 'at the point of death,' and if so, is this its correct spelling?"

The phrase as here given is incorrect in having the extra syllable *it* in the second word. "In extremis" is recorded in the Standard Dictionary (p. 921, col. 1), and defined thus: "In the last extremity: said of a dying person who, if conscious, is aware of his condition, or of one in great danger."

"E. D. R.," Lancaster, Pa.—"Kindly give the correct definition of venison. Is it correct to use it as a name for bear-meat?"

Altho at one time the flesh of all edible game, including birds, was called venison, this word is now strictly applied to the flesh of deer only. It would not be proper to call bear-meat "venison."

Ideal.—"So they are married?"
"Yes; they were married last Friday in East Liverpool."
"He is a champion golfist, I understand."
"Yes; he's a champion golfist."
"And the girl?"
"Is a champion bridge-player."
"Where do they propose to live?"
"With the bride's father. He's a champion bricklayer."—*Pittsburg Post.*

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